

MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW



View of Santa Fe in 1848

See page 10

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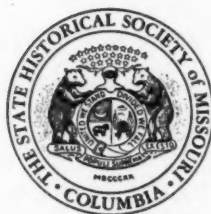
Missouri Historical Review

Floyd C. Shoemaker, Editor

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MORE COMMENTS ON THE SOCIETY AND THE REVIEW

I wish to congratulate you all on the continued success of the State Historical Society of Missouri and thank you for putting Missouri in the forefront of all the states in membership, which is a cultural achievement of no little moment in this materialistic age.—WILLIAM HENRY GRUEN, St. Louis.

The January *Review* was forwarded to me and I loved the cover, so colorful and appropriate for the Sesquicentennial. I also enjoyed Mr. Nutter's paper on the Purchase and Robert Livingston.—MRS. S. L. HUNTER, New Madrid.

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I enjoy my copy of the *Review* more all the time and look forward to the arrival of each issue. Perhaps living in California has brought me closer to Missouri.—JEANETTE D. HEWITT, Lancaster, Calif.

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I have my first *Missouri Historical Review* and find it immensely interesting. I was in Stanford Leffen's bank today and he had the magazine on his desk, so you came in as a topic of our conversation.—VICTOR HINTON, Joplin.

I have received the first issue of the *Missouri Historical Review* and have enjoyed it very much. I do not know why I have not been smart enough to have joined myself.—STANFORD LEFFEN, Joplin.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON. A PORTRAIT. By <i>William E. Parrish</i>	1
MILITARY PROTECTION OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL AND TRADE. By <i>Otis E. Young</i>	19
"THIS WEEK IN MISSOURI HISTORY." By <i>Floyd C. Shoemaker</i>	33
MISSOURI'S PROSLAVERY FIGHT FOR KANSAS, 1854-1855. Part III. By <i>Floyd C. Shoemaker</i>	41
HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS	55
A Personal Message from the Secretary	55
Members Active in Increasing the Society's Membership	56
New Members of the Historical Society	59
Memberships Donated to Missouri Schools and Names of Donors	63
Isidor Loeb	63
The Late Isidor Loeb Makes Bequest to the Society	64
The Stephen B. and Mary M. Hunter Gift to the Society	66
David M. Warren Gives Twenty-One More Life Memberships	66
Greene County Historical Society Formed	67
Dr. Ellis Named as Acting President of the University of Missouri . . .	68
Graduate Theses Relating to Missouri	68
Activities of Local Historical Societies	71
Anniversaries	73
Monuments and Memorials	76
Notes	80
Historical Publications	87
Obituaries	91
MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS	97
JOSEPH PULITZER	Verso Back Cover

Illustrations

	Page
VIEW OF SANTA FE IN 1846, by J. W. Abert. Cover design from an illustration in W. H. Emory, <i>Notes of a Military Reconnaissance from Ft. Leavenworth to San Diego, in California. . . . Made in 1846-7.</i> See "Military Escorts of the Santa Fe Trail and Trade," by Otis E. Young. . . .	Cover
NATHANIEL LYON HATED THE MISSOURI SLAVEOCRACY. From a painting by Alonzo Chappel	2
THE ARSENAL AT ST. LOUIS	3
GENERAL WILLIAM SHELBY HARNEY COUNSELED MODERATION.	7
CAMP JACKSON FLAG. From Idress Head, <i>Historical and Interesting Places of St. Louis</i>	9
ANOTHER CLASH OF GERMAN HOME GUARDS AND PRO-SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZERS AT FIFTH AND WALNUT, ST. LOUIS, ON MAY 11. From <i>Harper's Weekly</i> , June 1, 1861.	12
THE FATEFUL MEETING IN THE PLANTERS HOUSE, ST. LOUIS	15
LYON'S DEATH AT WILSON'S CREEK. An engraving by F. O. C. Darley. . .	17
PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE HELPED DEFEND THE TRAIL AGAINST INDIANS AND TEXAS FREEBOOTERS. From Ralph P. Bieber's, <i>Exploring South-western Trails</i>	27
"THIS WEEK IN MISSOURI HISTORY"	33
THIS MISSOURIAN WAS INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN AS A SOIL SCIENTIST. From a portrait by Ned Etheridge	34
HE STUDIED VARIOUS TYPES OF SOIL IN THE STATE.	35
THIS ST. LOUISIAN FOUNDED THE FIRST PUBLIC KINDERGARTEN IN THE U. S.	36
HER KINDERGARTEN WAS A MODEL FOR OTHERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. Panel from the Governor's reception room in the State Capitol.	37
A CONNECTICUT YANKEE BECAME ONE OF MISSOURI'S GREAT MEN	38
HIS OLD HOMESTEAD AT SPRINGFIELD. Sketched by the late William H. Johnson.	39
CHARLES ROBINSON, THE INITIAL FREE-STATE LEADER OF KANSAS, DEFIED THE LEGISLATURE	41
LAWRENCE, KAN., IN 1854-1855.	42
JAMES HENRY (JIM) LANE UNITED THE ANTI-SLAVERY FACTIONS IN THE TERRITORY	44
GOVERNOR WILSON SHANNON. Free-State Men Aroused His Suspicions. . .	45
LEAVENWORTH, KAN., 1855, WHERE THE "LOVERS OF LAW AND ORDER" MET	48
THE LIBERTY ARSENAL WAS RAIDED BY PROSLAVERY MEN IN 1855.	51
ISIDOR LOEB. From a portrait by J. Scott McNutt	65
JOSEPH PULITZER	Verso Back Cover
BENJAMIN LOGAN SAVING HARRISON FROM BEING SCALPED	Back Cover

GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON

A PORTRAIT

BY WILLIAM E. FARRISH*

On February 6, 1861, a company of United States regular troops arrived in St. Louis from Fort Riley, Kansas, to reinforce the Federal arsenal near that city.¹ The importance of this event did not lie in the eighty men who were added to the strength of the arsenal but in their commander, Captain Nathaniel Lyon. Few of the citizens of St. Louis or Missouri realized what significance the arrival of this soldier was to hold for that city and state in the days ahead. In the short space of six months, from the time of his arrival until his death at Wilson's Creek the following August, Captain (later Brigadier-General) Lyon was to play a major role in the struggle to keep Missouri in the Union. Although successful in this endeavor, Lyon, more than any other one man, was responsible for driving the regime of Governor Claiborne F. Jackson into exile and for bringing civil war to Missouri with all its attendant strife and bloodshed. It is the purpose of this article to examine the background and the writings of General Lyon in order to get a clearer picture of the forces which motivated him in his actions as a responsible officer of the United States Army in Missouri during the fateful year of 1861.

Doctor William A. Hammond has left one of the best descriptions of Lyon. Doctor Hammond was a close friend of Lyon during their mutual period of service at Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1854 and 1855, and says of him:

He was intolerant of opposition, unmindful of the many obligatory courtesies of life, prone to inject the most unpopular opinions at times and places when he knew they would be unwelcome, and enforcing them with all the bitterness and vehemence of which he was capable; easily aroused to a degree of anger that was almost insane in its manifestations; narrow-minded; prejudiced, mentally unbalanced, and yet with all this, honest to the core, truthful under all circumstances, intelligent, generous to a fault

*WILLIAM E. FARRISH, a native of Kansas, received his B. S. degree from Kansas State College, Manhattan, and his M. A. from the University of Missouri, 1953. At present he is employed as a graduate assistant in the history department at the University of Missouri and is working toward a Ph.D. degree.

¹James Peckham, *General Nathaniel Lyon and Missouri in 1861* (New York, American News Co., 1866), p. 56.

with those he liked, well-read in science and literature and popular theology, absolutely moral, temperate in the pleasures of the table, kind and considerate with his friends, attentive to his duties, a strict disciplinarian . . . and altogether a man, one of the most remarkable of his day, who commanded the respect . . . of those who knew his virtues and his faults, and that he was one to trust in emergencies with absolute confidence that he would always do what he had said he would do, even though he gave up his life for his constancy.²

It is interesting to see these traits at work as Lyon moved through the Missouri scene in the first year of the Civil War.

Lyon had "from the first, devoted love of country . . . [as] a controlling motive."³ Coming of a staunch New England background, there had early been implanted in him a deep sense of patriotism by his family and friends. This loyalty was to remain with him throughout his life.⁴

It was his childhood desire to attend West Point and thereby carve out an army career for himself. This wish was fulfilled in 1837 when he received an appointment to the military academy on the Hudson. Entering that school the same year, he soon became noted for his conscientiousness and graduated on June 30, 1841, eleventh in a class of fifty-two, receiving a commission as second lieutenant.⁵ This was the beginning of a long army career which was to be ended only by his death in 1861.

When Lyon arrived in St. Louis in the early part of that year, he was already familiar with the situation there. This



Nathaniel Lyon Hated the Missouri Slaveocracy

²William A. Hammond, "Recollections of General Nathaniel Lyon," *Annals of Iowa*, IV (July, 1900), 416.

³Ashbel Woodward, *Life of General Nathaniel Lyon* (Hartford, Case, Lockwood, 1862), p. 29.

⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 18-26. Lyon's ancestral roots went back to Scottish emigrants who came to New England in the seventeenth century. Both of his grandfathers had fought in the Revolutionary War.

⁵*Ibid.*, pp. 29-33.

is evidenced by his call upon Francis P. Blair, Jr., the same day. Blair was the leader of the Unconditional Unionists in the city, and through him Lyon became acquainted with the Union Safety Committee which had been set up by the loyal citizens, and with these men he worked in close cooperation during the period that followed.⁶

The situation in St. Louis was tense as both Union and secessionist sympathizers had organized their own local drill companies. The principal object of interest was the Federal arsenal which was



The Arsenal at St. Louis

in the southern section of the city. This contained 60,000 stand of arms and various other materials of war which the secessionists hoped to capture when the time came for Missouri to depart from the Union and join her sister slave states in the Confederacy.⁷

Lyon was determined to prevent this at all costs. He was a staunch opponent of slavery and detested all those who supported

⁶Peckham, *Lyon and Missouri*, pp. 58-59.

⁷*Ibid.*, pp. 42-43.

that institution.⁸ He was firmly opposed to the secession of one state without the consent of the others and believed that any such attempt should be met by coercion. His opinions on this matter had been formulated as early as 1850. At that time he was on duty in California, and from there he wrote: "I foresee a great excitement this winter in Congress on the subject of slavery, and much deprecate the final resort threatened by the South. Yet should the crisis come, I stand ready to tender a cordial support to the measures necessary to re-establish our Union upon a basis of permanent prosperity."⁹ He reiterated this stand in one of a series of newspaper articles which he wrote ten years later.¹⁰ When the secession movement was under way in 1861, he wrote: "It is no longer useful to appeal to reason but to the sword, and trifle no longer in senseless wrangling. I shall not hesitate to rejoice at the triumph of my principles, though this triumph may involve an issue in which I certainly expect to expose and very likely lose my life. I would a thousand times rather incur this, than recall the result of our Presidential election."¹¹ It was with this feeling that Lyon came to St. Louis two weeks later.

Lyon was aware that the commander of the arsenal was in sympathy with the secessionists of Missouri and feared that should an attack come there would be little resistance if this officer had his way. As technically he outranked that officer, Lyon agitated the new Lincoln administration through the influential Blair to get himself placed in command of the arsenal. He promised that should he be placed in charge there would be little need to worry about such an attack. He warned: "There cannot be . . . a more important occasion, nor a better opportunity to strike an effective blow at this arrogant and domineering infatuation of secessionism, than here . . ."¹²

Lyon was well aware of the evils of the slave system and of the desire of the South to maintain and extend it. An ardent supporter

⁸Hammond in *Annals of Iowa*, IV, 434. Hammond says, "I am quite sure that if he (Lyon) had possessed the power he would have killed every northern upholder of what he called the 'slave power' upon whom he could have laid his hands. Indeed, I have often heard him exclaim that they had equitably forfeited their lives and that they were outlaws whom anyone ought to be empowered to destroy."

⁹Woodward, *Life of Lyon*, p. 181.

¹⁰Nathaniel Lyon, *Last Political Writings of General Nathaniel Lyon* (New York, Rudd & Carleton, 1861), p. 209.

¹¹Woodward, *Life of Lyon*, p. 236. Letter of January 27, 1861.

¹²Peckham, *Lyon and Missouri*, pp. 66-68.

of Franklin Pierce in the election campaign of 1852,¹³ Lyon had been in Washington early in 1854 and had witnessed the debate on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Its passage and acceptance by President Pierce had been a bitter disappointment to Lyon.¹⁴ He soon had a chance to see its effects for in March, 1854, he was transferred to Fort Riley, Kansas, where he served intermittently for the next seven years. Almost simultaneously with Lyon's arrival in the new territory the fight for "Bloody Kansas" began, and although not an active participant in the struggle, he enthusiastically supported the Free State party throughout this period.¹⁵

Hammond reports that Lyon was bitter in denouncing Pierce, Douglas, and others who supported the Kansas-Nebraska Act. At the time Hammond knew him Lyon was a strong advocate of William Cullen Bryant's *New York Evening Post*, an abolitionist paper, which Hammond describes as "the gospel by which he [Lyon] swore." Lyon often spoke at Free State meetings and "above all other things slavery met with his most thorough detestation."¹⁶

In Kansas, Lyon had ample opportunity to see Missouri slaveocracy at work and during this time he formed a bitter hatred of that group. He was extremely indignant at the wrongs he felt were perpetrated upon the Free Staters by the "border ruffians" and strongly denounced the practices carried on by this group in the territorial election of 1855.¹⁷ In December of that year he wrote: "I have seen so much of the overbearing domination of the proslavery people in Kansas towards the free state men, that I am persuaded the latter have either to fight in self-defense, or submit ignobly to the demands of their aggressors. This conduct, backed as it has been in some measure by the present administration, ought to be effectually rebuked by the indignation of the North."¹⁸ Lyon was tired of making concessions to the South and was ready to fight if need be, but the army in Kansas was caught between the two factions so that whichever side won the army would have its

¹³Woodward, *Life of Lyon*, p. 198.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, p. 203.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, p. 204.

¹⁶Hammond in *Annals of Iowa*, IV, 423-25.

¹⁷Woodward, *Life of Lyon*, pp. 209-11.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, p. 213.

condemnation.¹⁹ During the summer of 1856 things became so bad that Lyon seriously considered resigning his commission and would have done so had he been ordered to back up the enforcement of the proslavery Kansas legislature.²⁰

In Missouri in 1861, Lyon was faced with a similar situation except that the issue of secession was also involved. Claiborne F. Jackson had been elected governor of Missouri in 1860 on the Douglas Democratic ticket. Although this was considered to be one of the two conservative parties participating in the election, Jackson was a staunch Southern slaveholder and upheld the Douglas banner merely as a matter of expediency.²¹ Lyon was doubtless familiar with the campaign of 1860 in Missouri for he had always taken an active part in politics and during this particular year wrote a series of articles for the *Western Kansas Express* of Manhattan, which strongly presented the Republican cause. Included in these were bitter denunciations of Douglas who Lyon believed was flirting with the South.²² Lyon wrote: "To render the whole power and patronage of the Government subservient to the interests of the slaveholders, and struggling with a resolution and desperation peculiar to his character, is, and ever has been, the true mission of Mr. Douglas . . ."²³ He accused Douglas of entering the race merely to divert Northern votes from Lincoln and to throw the contest into the House of Representatives where (he thought) Breckinridge would be chosen. He called on Douglas to withdraw and let Lincoln defeat the Southern Democrat. In an effort to prove his point, Lyon mentioned the alliance of the Douglas party with the proslavery Know-Nothing group in New York.²⁴ He needed only to look next door to see a similar situation, and it is highly probable that he did so.

Soon after the inauguration of Lincoln, Blair's efforts to secure for Lyon the command of the arsenal proved successfully. Lyon

¹⁹*Ibid.*, pp. 214-15.

²⁰*Ibid.*, p. 219.

²¹Walter H. Ryle, *Missouri: Union or Secession* (Nashville, George Peabody College, 1931), pp. 126-67. This presents a thorough discussion of party thought and structure in Missouri during this period.

²²Lyon, *Last Political Writings*, pp. 131-33.

²³*Ibid.*, pp. 151-52.

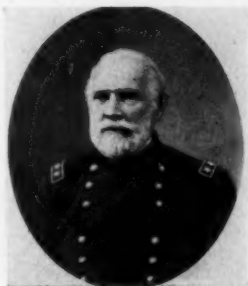
²⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 158-59.

was thwarted by General William S. Harney, however, who was the commander of the Department of the West, of which the arsenal was a part, and had his headquarters in St. Louis. Lyon had served with Harney previously in Mexico and at Fort Scott, Kansas, so that the two were no strangers. Harney interpreted the order giving Lyon command as affecting only the men stationed within the arsenal walls, and therefore, Lyon's rival continued to have charge of the buildings, arms, ammunition, and other stores. In order to obtain any of these it was necessary

for Lyon to get a requisition from Harney. This greatly hindered and depressed him and he wrote Blair seeking to get the situation corrected.²⁵ In speaking to prominent Unionists concerning the same situation, Lyon showed his impetuosity by promising that should circumstances demand he would seize the arms in order to protect the arsenal.²⁶ This was typical of Lyon for he seldom allowed technical or legal barriers to deter him from a course of action once he had decided upon it.

After the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter when President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteers, Missouri was given her quota to fill, but Governor Jackson refused to supply it.²⁷ Lyon and Blair, thereupon, offered immediately to enroll their Union guards to meet the state's quota. On April 21, Lyon received instructions to carry out this plan. General Harney was relieved of his post at the same time, and the command of the department devolved temporarily upon Lyon, April 23. With this new power, Lyon quickly recruited the regiments and armed them. He then transferred the remaining munitions in the arsenal to Illinois aboard the steamer *City of Alton* on April 26.²⁸

This last action upset the plans of the pro-Southern Jackson regime to take the arsenal. Plans for this move were far advanced already, having been instigated by a memorandum sent to the



Gen. William Selby
Harney Counseled
Moderation

²⁵Peckham, *Lyon, and Missouri*, pp. 68-71.

²⁶*Ibid.*, pp. 74-75.

²⁷*War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, 1893), Series III, Vol. I, pp. 82-83. (Hereinafter cited as *O. R.*).

²⁸*O. R.*, I, I, 669-75.

Governor by General D. M. Frost,^{28a} commander of the state militia, on April 15. This memorandum had suggested, among other things, that the General Assembly of the state be called into special session, that agents be sent South to secure arms, and that Frost be instructed to establish a camp of militia near St. Louis "to . . . do all things necessary and proper to be done in order to maintain the peace, dignity, and sovereignty of the State."²⁹

These recommendations the Governor proceeded to carry out. He sent two militia officers to Jefferson Davis requesting him to furnish them with siege guns and mortars for use by General Frost.³⁰ A proclamation was issued calling the General Assembly into special session beginning May 2.³¹ To avoid the outright suspicion which the establishment of a camp near St. Louis without cause would bring, Governor Jackson, on April 22, called upon the commanders of the several militia districts throughout the state to assemble their men in some convenient place within their district for a six day encampment to promote greater efficiency. The same order authorized General Frost to establish such a camp anywhere within the city or country of St. Louis.³²

When the arms were removed from the arsenal on April 26 and the cause for the encampment had been taken away, the Governor was dismayed, but he decided that a camp should be established in St. Louis anyway. General Frost therefore established Camp Jackson in Lindell Grove on May 6.³³ Two days later, the arms from the Confederates arrived and were taken to the camp. These had been taken from the Federal arsenal at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.³⁴

^{28a}Brigadier-General D. M. Frost was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., in 1833. He was admitted to West Point Military Academy when sixteen years of age and graduated with high honors in 1844, being the first up to that time who had been "among the first five" in every branch he had studied. He took part in the Mexican War and acquitted himself with honor. In 1851 he married Miss Graham of St. Louis, granddaughter of John Mullanphy, and in 1853 resigned his commission and engaged in the lumber business and later in fur operations in St. Louis. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate for four years. In 1858 he was elected brigadier-general commanding the First Military District of Missouri, embracing the city and county of St. Louis. See J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Saint Louis City and County*. . . (Philadelphia, Evarts, 1883), I, 497-501.

²⁹Thomas L. Snead, *The Fight for Missouri* (New York, Scribner's, 1888), pp. 148-49.

³⁰*O. R.*, I, I, 688.

³¹Buel Leopard and Floyd C. Shoemaker (eds.), *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri* (Columbia, State Historical Society, 1922), III, 384.

³²Snead, *Fight for Missouri*, pp. 151-52.

³³*Ibid.*, pp. 162-63.

³⁴Peckham, *Lyon and Missouri*, p. 136.

Soon after the establishment of Camp Jackson, Lyon determined that it must be captured as he thought it represented a definite threat to the peace of the city.³⁵ Apparently he little realized the consequences such a move would have, and he certainly ignored the factors which tended to minimize the significance of the camp.



Courtesy Missouri Historical Society

Camp Jackson Flag

Although the state administration was secessionist in sympathy, the large majority of the people of the state were conservatives. This group wanted to keep Missouri in the Union if at all possible but favored neutrality for the state in the gigantic struggle which was just beginning. As will be seen later they were divided among themselves, however, on the question of what to do should force be applied by the Federal forces to assure Missouri's loyalty.

The dominance of the conservatives on the state scene had been manifested quite decidedly in February when the General Assembly called for a state convention "to consider the then existing relations between the Government of the United States, the people and Governments of the different States, and the Government and people of the State of Missouri; and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State and the protection of

³⁵*Ibid.*, p. 137.

its institutions, as shall appear to them to be demanded."³⁶ The election for delegates to the convention resulted in a victory for conservatism, much to the surprise of Governor Jackson and his followers. Most of the delegates chosen were Conditional Unionists, and in all a majority of about 80,000 votes were registered for the Union.³⁷ The convention met in Jefferson City and St. Louis from February 28 to March 22 and decided that there was no adequate cause for Missouri to leave the Union at that time. It adjourned to meet again on the third Monday of December or sooner should it be called together by a special committee.³⁸ Thus an official state organization representing the will of the majority of the people had decided against secession.

The General Assembly which had been reconvened by the Governor was accomplishing little at Jefferson City as its efforts to give Jackson extraordinary powers were being hampered by a determined group of Unionists.³⁹

As mentioned above, the removal of the arms from the arsenal did away with the motive for Camp Jackson. There was little object in the secessionists attempting to capture the arsenal following this move. They had but seven hundred men against 10,000 men under Lyon. Had they made their attack they could have expected little help from the Confederacy for neither Arkansas nor Tennessee had yet seceded. In addition, there were Union forces in Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas ready to move into Missouri should they be needed.⁴⁰

In spite of these facts, Lyon had decided that the camp was a menace to the Union, and nothing would swerve him from his determination to destroy the danger. Hammond had observed this same trait in him during their years together at Fort Riley for he wrote: "When, after due reflection, he [Lyon] had determined on a course of action he was firm to the point of obstinacy."⁴¹

Lyon called a meeting of the Union Committee of Safety on May 9 and announced his decision. Although two of the members opposed it on legal grounds, Lyon overrode their objections by

³⁶*Laws of Missouri, 21st General Assembly, 1860-61*, pp. 20-21.

³⁷William F. Switzler, *Illustrated History of Missouri* (Saint Louis, C. R. Barns, 1879), p. 323.

³⁸Snead, *Fight for Missouri*, pp. 78-94.

³⁹John McElroy, *The Struggle for Missouri* (Washington, National Tribune, 1909), p. 73.

⁴⁰Edward C. Smith, *The Borderland in the Civil War* (New York, Macmillan, 1927), p. 233.

⁴¹Hammond in *Annals of Iowa*, IV, 415.

saying that Harney was due to arrive in a few days to resume the command of the department. The objections need examination, however, as they were important and show further that Lyon was past listening to even reasonable arguments. The two gentlemen had pointed out that the camp was organized only for a six day period, and that the state authorities who controlled it still recognized the Federal Government. They argued further that the United States flag flew over Camp Jackson and that there had been no disturbances as a result of the camp. While they admitted that there was stolen United States property there (the arms sent by the Confederacy), they believed that the proper way to get it was for the United States marshal to issue a writ of replevin and serve it, asking only for Lyon's assistance should General Frost refuse to respect this. They did win Lyon's agreement to allow the marshal to accompany the troops, but when the meeting ended this was forgotten.⁴²

General Frost had heard rumors of an impending attack upon Camp Jackson and on the morning of May 10 sent a letter to Lyon commenting on the reports and asking for a verification of them. He denied that the camp had been set up for other than lawful purposes and stated that he had made several offers in the past to the proper authorities of the help of his forces in preserving the peace within Missouri and in protecting United States property there.⁴³ Lyon refused to receive the communication.⁴⁴ His course was determined, and he would let nothing alter it.

Lyon surrounded Camp Jackson the same morning and demanded that Frost surrender. He accused the camp of being pro-Confederate in sympathy and of harboring United States materials of war obtained from the Confederacy. He revealed his ignorance of the situation at Jefferson City by giving as another reason for his demand the passage of "unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the General Government and cooperation with its enemies."⁴⁵

Frost had no alternative but to capitulate or face certain destruction. He quickly surrendered. His men were placed under arrest and marched out of the camp. While they waited in lines enclosed by Union troops, the crowd of men, women, and children

⁴²Peckham, *Lyon and Missouri*, pp. 139-42.

⁴³*O. R.*, I, III, 5-6.

⁴⁴Peckham, *Lyon and Missouri*, p. 146.

⁴⁵*Ibid.*, pp. 149-51.

who had gathered to watch the procedure began taunting the German soldiers and hurling sticks and stones. Authorities differ as to exactly what happened next. Some say that shots came from the crowd, followed by volleys from the troops. Others deny that the crowd did more than taunt and throw missiles. At any rate the troops did fire into the crowd, killing fifteen persons immediately and fatally wounding a number of others, including two women and three prisoners.⁴⁶ Two Union soldiers were also killed. Lyon later disclaimed any responsibility for this occurrence⁴⁷ but by the time his statement appeared in the papers a panic was well underway. The next day there were frequent clashes between Union troops and proslavery sympathizers.



Another Clash of German Home Guards and Pro-Southern Sympathizers at Fifth and Walnut, St. Louis, on May 11

The majority of Missouri historians agree that the Camp Jackson affair was a colossal blunder. Instead of suppressing secessionist sentiment, the move strengthened it. Before Camp Jackson, the state government had little chance of removing Missouri from the Union. After this incident, the possibility that the state's star would shine in the Confederate flag became much

⁴⁶*Ibid.*, p. 153.

⁴⁷St. Louis *Missouri Democrat* (weekly), May 14, 1861.

greater. There are two reasons for this. First, the action of Lyon drove many heretofore Conditional Unionists into the secessionist camp. These were men who wished to keep Missouri in the Union if it could be done peacefully but who balked at the use of coercion. Foremost of these were Sterling Price, former governor and the president of the state convention, and John B. Clark, a member of the Missouri congressional delegation. Both men hastened to Jefferson City and offered their services to the Governor.⁴⁸ Secondly, the move frightened the General Assembly into action. As soon as they heard the news they were thrown into turmoil, and within half an hour, the military bill giving the Governor extraordinary power over the state militia, as well as other far-reaching measures, was passed.⁴⁹

General Harney returned to St. Louis to find the secessionists there in terror for their lives. He restored order and requested additional reinforcements from the War Department. Harney then issued a proclamation denouncing the military bill and the treasonable nature of the encampment at Camp Jackson.⁵⁰

With the return of Harney, Lyon was relegated to a subordinate position, and all his plans to further subdue the secessionists became subject to the General's approval. Lyon's reaction is evidenced in his letter to Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas: "The authority of General Harney . . . embarrasses, in the most painful manner, the execution of the plans I had contemplated, and upon which the safety and welfare of the Government, as I conceive, so much depend."⁵¹

Believing his ideas to be absolutely right, Lyon and Blair sent personal representatives to Washington to plead with Lincoln for the removal of Harney and the reinstatement of Lyon to command. Although a conservative delegation had gone to Washington to

⁴⁸Snead, *Fight for Missouri*, p. 181.

⁴⁹McElroy, *The Struggle for Missouri*, pp. 88-89.

⁵⁰O. R., I, III, 371-74. Proclamation of May 14, 1861. William Selby Harney had a distinguished military career which included the Indian Wars and particularly the Black Hawk War where his courage was outstanding. In the Seminole War he was brevetted for meritorious conduct in 1841 and in the Mexican War his valor was so marked that he was brevetted brigadier general. During the Civil War when he was stationed at St. Louis his sympathies were strongly pro-Union. In his proclamation he said: "Missouri must share the destiny of the Union. Her geographical position, her soil, productions, and, in short, all her material interests, point to this result. . . I desire above all things most earnestly to invite my fellow-citizens dispassionately to consider their true interests as well as their true relation to the Government under which we live and to which we owe so much."

⁵¹*Ibid.*, I, III, 9. May 12, 1861.

protest Lyon's moves, the former group was immediately successful in obtaining their desires.⁵²

On May 20, Blair received an envelope by personal messenger from Washington which contained the order for Harney's removal and Lyon's promotion to brigadier-general of volunteers. Accompanying these was a letter from President Lincoln asking Blair to hold the orders until such time as he felt that the further retention of Harney in his post would work to the serious detriment of the nation.⁵³

In the meantime, Sterling Price was appointed major-general of the Missouri State Guard, provided for under the military act, on May 18.⁵⁴ Within three days, Price and Harney reached an agreement which bitterly chafed Lyon, Blair, and their supporters. By the terms of this agreement, Harney pledged (in effect) that the Federal Government would respect the neutrality of the state government. Both governments were to help keep the peace. In this, however, Price was to have active control, and Harney's troops were to be used as a reserve when needed. Price agreed not to organize the State Guard under the military bill and promised that all citizens would be given equal protection whatever might be their views on the national conflict. Patriotic meetings for either side were to be outlawed and dispersed where necessary as it was felt that these tended to create excitement.⁵⁵

By May 30, Blair decided the time had come to put into effect the orders from Washington. He had received many letters from Unionists throughout the state telling of violations of the agreement by the state government.⁵⁶ Harney had written Price concerning these and had been reassured that there was nothing to them. With this he was satisfied, but not so Blair and Lyon.⁵⁷

With the second removal of General Harney, Lyon again assumed temporary command of the Department of the West. Blair, in his letter to Lincoln explaining the reasons for his action, asked that authorization be given to enroll citizens in the interior of the state into the Federal army. Lyon wrote Secretary of War

⁵²Peckham, *Lyon and Missouri*, pp. 194-202.

⁵³*Ibid.*, pp. 209-10. Lincoln feared removing Harney a second time so soon after his reinstatement.

⁵⁴Snead, *Fight for Missouri*, p. 184.

⁵⁵*O. R.*, I, III, 374-75.

⁵⁶Peckham, *Lyon and Missouri*, pp. 213-22. These letters have since been destroyed, but Peckham saw them and quotes several.

⁵⁷*O. R.*, I, III, 378-81.

Cameron asking for reinforcements from Illinois and Iowa.⁵⁸ General Price, upon learning of Harney's removal, openly repudiated the agreement and hastened the enrollment of his state troops.⁵⁹ All seemed ready for the outbreak of open hostilities within the state. Lyon had no intention of seeing his plans stalemated longer.

Realizing the seriousness of the situation, the conservatives arranged for a meeting between the opposing leaders. On June 11,

Governor Jackson, General Price, and Colonel Thomas L. Snead (the Governor's secretary) met with General Lyon, Colonel Blair, and Major Conant (Blair's aide) at the Planters' House in St. Louis. Lyon and Price were the chief spokesmen for their respective sides, and although Price had a long acquaintance with Missouri politics, Lyon proved his match in understanding the situation as it existed. It was evident to the state officials that Lyon "had not . . . been a mere soldier in those days [his years on the Kansas frontier], but had been an earnest student of the very questions that he was now discussing . . ."⁶⁰

When, after four or five hours of heated discussion it became apparent that no agreement could be reached, Lyon rose to his feet and closed the meeting with this remark:

Rather than concede to the State of Missouri the right to demand that my Government shall not enlist troops within her limits, or bring troops into the State whenever it pleases, or move its troops at its own will into, out of, or through the State; rather than concede to the State of Missouri for one single instant the right to dictate to my Government



The Fateful Meeting in the Planters House, St. Louis

⁵⁸Peckham, *Lyon and Missouri*, pp. 222-25; Snead, *Fight for Missouri*, p. 194.

⁵⁹Snead, *Fight for Missouri*, pp. 196-97.

⁶⁰*Ibid.*, pp. 197-99.

in any matter however unimportant, I would see . . . every man, woman, and child in the State, dead and buried. This means war. In one hour one of my officers will call for you and conduct you out of my lines.⁶¹

The three state officials did not wait for this courtesy but immediately departed for Jefferson City from where Governor Jackson issued a proclamation to the people of the state reporting the interview and its failure and calling for fifty thousand volunteers to fill the ranks of the State Guard.⁶²

Fearing that Lyon would follow immediately and realizing that they could not easily defend Jefferson City, Jackson and his forces withdrew up the Missouri River to the more easily defensible position of Boonville. They were correct in their surmise for Lyon lost no time in moving down the river, and on June 15, he occupied Jefferson City without opposition.⁶³

Thus the determination of one man, Nathaniel Lyon, drove into exile the legally constituted government of the State of Missouri. Lyon followed the Jackson forces to Boonville and defeated them there driving them into southwest Missouri.⁶⁴

Lyon occupied Springfield on July 13 and held that city until his death a month later at the Battle of Wilson's Creek. In that month he continually requested reinforcements from the headquarters of the Department in St. Louis where General John C. Frémont was the newly appointed commander of the department.⁶⁵ Because of threats in southeast Missouri, however, Frémont was unable to send Lyon additional troops. Lyon received a dispatch from Frémont on August 9 advising him to fall back toward Rolla and await reinforcements there if he thought he was not strong enough to maintain his position at Springfield. To this Lyon replied that he would hold his position and could resist attack if

⁶¹*Ibid.*, pp. 199-200. Both Snead and Conant, the two aides, left versions of this meeting. The quotation above has been used by the great majority of Missouri historians in their accounts of this conference. Conant's version which appeared in the *Missouri Democrat* of June 13, 1861, and was copied by Peckham quotes Lyon as follows: "Governor Jackson, no man in the State of Missouri has been more ardently desirous of preserving peace than myself. Heretofore Missouri has only felt the fostering care of the Federal Government, which has raised her from the condition of a feeble French colony to that of an empire State. Now, however, from the failure on the part of the Chief Executive to comply with constitutional requirements, I fear she will be made to feel its power. Better, sir, far better, that the blood of every man, woman, and child of the State should flow than that she should successfully defy the Federal Government." *Lyon and Missouri*, p. 248.

⁶²Snead, *Fight for Missouri*, pp. 200-06.

⁶³*Ibid.*, pp. 206-11.

⁶⁴*O. R.*, I, III, 12-14.

⁶⁵*O. R.*, I, III, 394ff.

not surrounded.⁶⁶ The next day he attacked the forces of General Price at Wilson's Creek and was soundly defeated, losing his life in the battle. John M. Schofield, who served as Lyon's adjutant throughout the Missouri campaign, later reported that he felt that the sacrifice at Wilson's Creek was wholly unnecessary and under the circumstances wholly unjustifiable. He believed that the retreat to Rolla was open as late as the night of the ninth; however, Lyon had a great sense of loyalty to the people of southwest Mis-



Lyon's Death at Wilson's Creek

souri and refused to abandon them. Schofield reported that Lyon was greatly depressed the evening before the battle and felt that he was being sacrificed to the ambition of another (Frémont).⁶⁷ In this mood, Lyon went to his death. In this last situation, he was badly outnumbered, but believing firmly in the cause for which he fought, he did not hesitate a moment to sacrifice himself and many of his men.

It is interesting to compare the situation in Missouri with that in Kentucky during the same period. In the latter state, strict neutrality was accorded the state by the Federal Government at

⁶⁶John M. Schofield, *Forty-six Years in the Army* (New York, Century, 1897), pp. 40-41.

⁶⁷*Ibid.*, pp. 39-42.

the request of its administration. As a result, Union sentiment became greatly strengthened. War came to Kentucky only when the Confederates invaded the state thereby violating its neutrality. By that time Union sentiment was sufficiently strong that Federal troops had little trouble entering the state.⁶⁸

In Missouri, a staunch New England abolitionist had charge of the Federal forces, and the state suffered through four long years because of his blunders. Even after the Camp Jackson affair Missouri might have been saved this ordeal had the Price-Harney agreement been allowed to operate. General Price tried to carry out this agreement as evidenced by the breaking up of the large group of State Guard which had gathered in Jefferson City and their return home.⁶⁹ While a policy of neutrality might not have endured permanently in Missouri, the Union forces certainly had all the factors on their side in letting such a condition exist. They far outnumbered the state forces, and these latter were poorly organized and equipped. The Confederacy had little to gain by invading Missouri as it had moved into Kentucky. Had such a move been attempted the Union could have put it down fairly easily, and in such action it would probably have had the support of the majority of the populace. Undoubtedly the vast preponderance of opinion was conservative in nature and opposed to any move which would disturb conditions in the state. Only when Lyon showed his force did many of them join the Southern ranks believing this to be the only course left to them by which they could save themselves and their property.

As most men are influenced by their upbringing and experiences so was Lyon's character shaped by his past. This made him the right man but in the wrong place. He was a pillar of strength for the Union, but his support could have been much better applied to a sector where his fighting qualities rather than his powers of executive decision would have been used.

⁶⁸Smith, *Borderland in the Civil War*, pp. 263-312.

⁶⁹Snead, *Fight for Missouri*, pp. 187-88.

MILITARY PROTECTION OF THE SANTA FÉ TRAIL AND TRADE

BY OTIS E. YOUNG*

In the quarter-century before the Mexican War, the Santa Fé trade played a vital part in the economy of the American frontier, as well as that of New Mexico itself. So important was the trade that its prosperity was of deep concern to presidents and dictators; events on the Santa Fé trail more than once altered the subsequent course of American history. Although the trail was known and some commerce was carried on it for decades prior to 1821 the ending of reactionary Spanish mercantilism by the Mexican Revolution and the discovery by William Becknell that the trail could be negotiated by wagons marked the beginnings of the trade's golden age. To the agrarian New Mexicans it provided indispensable manufactured goods, and the bullion given in return financed the expansion of the new State of Missouri. As early as 1828, Governor John Miller of Missouri stated:¹

That trade is one of much importance to this State; the principal part of the silver coin in circulation, particularly in the western part of the State, is derived from that quarter; an outlet is also there found, for vast quantities of cotton goods, the double production of our industry

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Through evasion of the almost prohibitive Mexican tariff, the trade proved so profitable to both parties that it could not be suppressed; it was described as "licensed smuggling,"² and not only were the highest New Mexican officials bribed to accept merely token customs duties,³ but indeed they came to participate

*OTIS E. YOUNG, a native of Indiana, received his Ph.D. degree in U. S. history from Indiana University and is at present teaching in Bradley University, Peoria, Ill. He is the author of *The First Military Escort on the Santa Fe Trail, 1829* (Glen-dale, Arthur H. Clark, 1952).

¹Buel Leopard and Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri* (Columbia, Mo., State Historical Society, 1922), I, 137.

²Philip St. George Cooke, "Report of the Santa Fe Escort, August 24 to September 25, 1843" (furnished by the War Records Division, the National Archives, Washington, D. C.), pp. 11-14. This has been reprinted by William E. Connelley (ed.) as "A Journal of the Santa Fe Trail," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XII (September, 1925), 249-55. (Hereafter cited as Cooke, "Report." The War Records Division is hereafter referred to as WRD.)

³Ralph Emerson Twitchell, *The Leading Facts of New Mexican History* (Cedar Rapids, Torch Press, 1911-1917), II, 204, refers to this practice.

personally as owners of entire trains.⁴ With such refinements as the substitution of inexpensive draft oxen for costly mules, the trade became systematized to a remarkable degree. Caravans annually left Franklin, Independence, or Westport, Missouri, in the spring, traveled the eight hundred miles to Santa Fé by mid-summer, and returned either in the autumn or in the following spring. Estimates of the annual commerce vary widely, but it probably averaged out at a capital investment of one hundred thousand dollars, over a period of twenty-two years, on which a net profit of one hundred percent was sometimes realized,⁵ although the usual profit was forty to fifty percent.

The course of the Santa Fé trail varied considerably. It originated at Franklin, Mo., but by 1827 expeditions began to gather at Independence, after the Missouri River started making inroads on Franklin. After 1833 Westport gradually displaced Independence as the river began eating away at the Independence landing. Westward the trail went a few miles south of the Kansas, till it reached the Arkansas River (the international boundary). There were several points at which the Arkansas might be crossed, some as close to Missouri as present-day Fort Dodge, Kansas, or as far as Bent's (Old) Fort near La Junta, Colorado. Wherever crossed, the south bank of the Arkansas gave way to a sandy, waterless waste, the "Dry Jornada," which ended only at the Cimarron River. From the Cimarron, the trail guided on or through the Sangre de Christos Mountains for two hundred miles to Santa Fé itself. The traders seldom followed the same route twice, varying their course according to weather conditions, the state of man-made hazards, or other considerations.⁶ For twenty-five years there was hardly a day, save in the winter months, when large or small parties of traders were not abroad on the trail. Indeed, shortly

⁴Blanche C. Grant (ed.), *Kit Carson's Own Story of His Life as Dictated to Col. and Mrs. D. C. Peters...* (Taos, Santa Fe New Mexican Publishing Corp., 1926), p. 53.

⁵Hubert Howe Bancroft, *History of Arizona and New Mexico 1530-1888* (San Francisco, The History Co., 1889), Vol. XVII of *The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft*. See also Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians, Land of Contrasts and People of Achievements* (Chicago, Lewis, 1943), I, 378.

⁶The best general narratives of the trade are those of Josiah Gregg, *The Commerce of the Prairies* (New York, H. G. Langley, 1844), and James Josiah Webb, *Adventures in the Santa Fé Trade, 1844-1847* (Glendale, Calif., Arthur H. Clark, 1931), Vol. I of *The Southwest Historical Series*, ed. by Ralph P. Bleber. For the topography and course of the trail, cf. Kenyon Riddle, *Records and Maps of the Old Santa Fé Trail* (Raton, New Mexico, Raton Daily Range, 1948).

before the Mexican War, the trains set forth from Missouri in early autumn as well as spring.⁷

Although systematized, it should not be supposed that the trade was without hazards. For most of its length the trail passed through the lands of the predatory Kiowas and Comanches, while as it approached Santa Fé, Apaches and Gros Ventres were encountered. After 1836, the bitter animosities of Texans and Mexicans were another factor contributing to the dangers of this region. For all of its history, the Santa Fé trail was a highway to war as well as peaceful commerce. For this reason, the trains were well armed, yet often the traders came to grief. Their problem was essentially one of military economics: hired guards sufficient to hold off all attackers would reduce the margin of profit to the vanishing point. Common brigandage was not unknown,⁸ but the chief danger lay in large Indian war parties or forays of organized whites. Clearly, the only solution was formal military escort provided by both the United States and the Mexican governments.

To this problem both powers addressed themselves within a short time of the opening of the trail to significant commerce. Unhampered by Anglo-Saxon logic, the dictatorial Mexican government could readily provide military assistance to an institution which deprived it of its just revenues. On the other hand, there were many political hindrances to United States protection of a trade which by American standards was eminently legal, but should protection be deemed in principle worth-while, the awkward question of means would necessarily arise. Only cavalry could deal effectively with the mounted raiders of the plains, yet before 1832 the United States possessed no such troops whatsoever. As could be expected in a republican and anti-militaristic polity, the entire history of the Santa Fé trade's protection is one of improvisation and experiment. That this protection was effective was due more to the men charged with its execution than to the means with which they were provided.

The Santa Fé trade prior to 1828 was relatively peaceful, for the traders had not offended the Indians, and it may be that the Indians were not fully aware of their opportunities. In that year,

⁷Cf. Cooke, "Report"; and Philip St. George Cooke, "Journal of His Late Expedition on the Santa Fe Road, May 27 to July 21, 1843" (WRD). Reprinted, William E. Connelley (ed.), "Journal of the Santa Fe Trail," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XII (June and September, 1925), 72-98, 227-49. Hereafter cited as Cooke, "Journal."

⁸Henry Inman, *The Old Santa Fé Trail* (Topeka, Crane & Co., 1899), pp. 97-99.

however, a series of mutual aggressions culminated in outright hostilities when a large train was attacked, and a smaller one looted of its animals.⁹ Still in its infancy, the trade apparently was doomed unless extraordinary measures were taken. The legislature of Missouri appealed to the national government for protection which Congress was not disposed to grant.¹⁰ Next, some effort was made by Governor Miller of Missouri to organize a mounted militia company for this purpose, but this failed.¹¹ A junta of influential traders then took their case to the new president, Andrew Jackson, who was willing to accommodate them by ordering the regular army troops to provide escort to the trains of 1829.¹² In turn, the regulars attempted to form a mounted infantry company for the task, but Jackson did not feel that he could exceed his authority by permitting this. The upshot was that four companies of the 6th Infantry were transferred from Jefferson Barracks to Fort (then, "Camp") Leavenworth and ordered to guard the caravans as far as the international boundary at the Arkansas River.

This expedition, commanded by Major Bennet Riley,¹³ accomplished its task despite considerable difficulties. It escorted the small train of 1829 to the Arkansas crossings, then when the train was attacked in the sandhills of the south bank by Kiowas, marched to its rescue. While the troops were spending the summer encamped at the crossing, the train made its way toward Santa Fé. Some distance outside the city, it was menaced by a huge collection of Indians who were finally driven off by a party of a hundred trappers under the leadership of Ewing Young. In the meantime, the American infantry were attacked by still more Indians whom they succeeded in repulsing, but were unable to pursue.

⁹Gregg, *Commerce of the Prairies*, I, 27; Milton E. Bryan, *The Flight of Time; Adventures on the Plains, Sixty Years Ago* (Troy Chief, Kansas, June 9, 1887; MS copy furnished by the Kansas State Historical Society), p. 2. For a general description of the events of 1828 and the escort of 1829, cf. Otis E. Young, *The First Military Escort on the Santa Fe Trail, 1829* (Glendale, Cal., Arthur H. Clark, 1952).

¹⁰*Senate Documents*, 20 Cong., 2 sess., No. 52.

¹¹*Niles' Register* (Baltimore, Md.), May 23, 1829; *Missouri Intelligencer* and *Boon's Lick Advertiser* (Fayette, Missouri), May 8, 1829.

¹²William Waldo, "Recollections of a Septuagenarian," *Publications of Missouri Historical Society* (St. Louis, 1881), Nos. II and III, p. 10.

¹³Bennet Riley, for whom Fort Riley, Kansas, was named, was born in Maryland in 1787, and entering the army, eventually rose to the colonelcy of the 1st Infantry. He served with distinction in the Mexican War and as provisional governor of California. During this expedition, Riley experimented with draft oxen so successfully that the Santa Fé traders thereafter adopted these animals to draw their wagons.

In Santa Fé, the traders' tale of woe secured them the protection of a Mexican military escort under the command of Colonel José Viscarra. This accompanied the train on its return trip, the two parties cooperating to defeat an attempt of the Gros Ventres to sack the caravan. By October, they reached the Arkansas crossings to find that Riley's command had, two days before, started back to Missouri. A message overtook him about thirty miles away and he halted until the traders caught up with him. Military courtesies were exchanged by the commanders who also agreed that the Indian situation was serious enough to require annual escorts thereafter. They then parted, with the traders and Riley's men returning to Missouri in good order. The price of blood had been moderate: the traders lost one of their number; Riley, two; and the Mexicans, three, all of them killed by Indians. Riley's subsequent report¹⁴ stressed the fact that infantrymen could offer only passive resistance to the Indians, and that mounted troops were essential to plains warfare. If they were provided, he asserted:

In the name of God cannot twenty Americans whip fifty Indiann
[?] I answer yes that they can whip one hundred such as we came in
contact with in that country.

Despite Riley's recommendations, there was neither escort provided for the trade nor mounted troops to form it for another three years. Nevertheless, there seem to have been few incidents on the trail until 1832, in which year another small train was raided.¹⁵ Demands for protection were again raised, this time to a more favorable response. Partly as the result of Indian pressure in the upper Mississippi Valley that culminated in Black Hawk's War, Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri had induced Congress to organize a semi-militia cavalry, the United States Mounted Ranger Battalion, for frontier service.¹⁶ Though most of it was drained off to Black Hawk's War on supervision of Indian removal

¹⁴Bennett Riley, "Report of four companies of the 6th Regiment U. S. Infantry which left Jefferson Barracks, on the 5th of May 1829 under the command of Bt. Major Riley U. S. Army for the protection of the trade to Santa Fe" (WRD). Reprinted in *American State Papers*, "Military Affairs," IV, 277-80, with poor editing.

¹⁵*Missouri Republican* (St. Louis, Missouri), March 5, 1833.

¹⁶Richard Peters, ed., *United States Statutes at Large* (Boston, 1848), IV, chap. cxxxI, p. 533. See also *Journal of the Senate*, 22 Cong., 1 sess., p. 31 ff.

to the western frontier, one company was detailed to guard the Santa Fé trail in 1833.¹⁷

The company of Captain Matthew Duncan¹⁸ was moved to Fort Leavenworth, given a stiffening of mounted infantry and a howitzer, and directed to accompany the caravan of 1833 to the international boundary, rest there for a few days, and return to Fort Leavenworth.¹⁹ Under the command of Captain William N. Wickliffe of the 6th Infantry,²⁰ the escort of one hundred fifty men met the train at Council Grove (Kansas) and escorted it to the Arkansas crossings by July 10.²¹ The entire march was without incident as far as the troops were concerned, but when the now-unguarded train was deep in New Mexico, the Indians began to gather about. Richard B. Lee, a furloughed army officer with the caravan, reported:²²

On our rout [sic] we met with no obstruction from Indians, although for ten days after leaving the escort we were literally [sic] surrounded by them, and scarcely a day passed that we did not find their fresh encampments, and frequently not a day old. They made but one attempt to approach us, when four mounted on very fleet horses endeavoured [sic] to cut off a straggler from our camp. They were met by an equal number of traders, both parties charging at full speed, the Indians armed with lances, bows and guns, and the traders with their rifles. When at about the distance of a hundred yards they fled and never afterward approached nearer than a mile . . . We reached our destination without an adventure although we passed within fifteen or twenty miles of an encampment of severral [sic] thousand Comanche and Kiowa indians . . .

Other than this, however, the trade in 1833 suffered no attacks, and it appeared as though the Indians had been sufficiently intimidated or impressed with the power of the United States.

The Ranger Battalion was constitutionally unsuited for the tasks it had been set, and even as they were coming in to disband,

¹⁷Muster Rolls of the United States Mounted Ranger Battalion, 1832-1833 (WRD). Of the six authorized companies of Rangers, four were stationed at Rock Island, too late for the war, and participated later in removal of the Winnebagoes from Wisconsin. Two, later joined by a northern company, were stationed at Fort Gibson (Oklahoma) where they were intended to impress the plains Indians and prepare the ground for treaties to insure the peace of the frontier reservations of the "Indian Territory."

¹⁸Matthew Duncan was appointed from Illinois in 1832, and transferred later to the Regiment of Dragoons. N. B. Ranger companies were not designated by letters or numerals, but were known by the names of their captains.

¹⁹Order No. 1, April 15, 1833, Department of the West (WRD).

²⁰William N. Wickliffe had been appointed a 2nd-lieutenant in 1819, and at this time was captain of Co. "F," 6th Infantry. He resigned the service in 1837.

²¹W. N. Wickliffe to Bennet Riley, August 4, 1833 (WRD).

²²R. B. Lee to Adj. Gen. R. Jones, August 15, 1833 (WRD).

the dean of American cavalymen, Representative Richard M. Johnson,²³ secured the passage of a bill in 1833 for the establishment of a regiment of dragoons. It was to be commanded by Henry Dodge, the major of the Rangers,²⁴ assisted by Lt.-Colonel Stephen Watts Kearny.²⁵ The regiment was enlisted, drilled a bit at Jefferson Barracks, and in the beginning of the winter of 1833 transferred to Fort Gibson (Oklahoma) where absolutely no provision had been made to accommodate it. Here the new troopers starved, froze, and deserted by platoons until the coming of spring, whereupon they were given orders verging on the grotesque to mount a long expedition into the western plains to meet and make treaty with the Wichitas (Pawnee Picts) and Comanches.²⁶ Prior to the departure of this disastrous Dodge-Leavenworth Expedition,²⁷ Dodge himself conceived that the Santa Fé trains of 1834 might require escort, and accordingly detached Captain Clifton Wharton²⁸ with Company "A" for this mission.

On May 13, 1834, Wharton's company left Fort Gibson, moving north until it struck the Santa Fé trail on June 3 at the south fork of the Neosho River. Here it met the year's caravan, consisting of about one hundred wagons under the leadership of Josiah Gregg, the chronicler of the trade. Wharton's offer of escort was eagerly accepted, and the dragoons accompanied the traders to the Arkansas crossings without event other than a horse-stealing alarm. At the crossings, a large band of Comanches appeared, fortunately in a peaceful frame of mind. Wharton intended to hold council with them, but his plan was frustrated by the traders who first wished to fire on the assembled Indians with a cannon, then when this was prevented, threatened the Comanches to retire or be attacked by the dragoons. Having done their utmost to incite the Indians, the traders then begged Wharton to escort them into Mexican territory. The captain declined on the grounds that his

²³For an account of Johnson's remarkable career, cf. Fletcher Pratt, *Eleven Generals* (New York, 1949), pp. 81-97.

²⁴Louis Pelzer, *Henry Dodge* (Iowa City, State Historical Society of Iowa, 1911), pp. 80-82. Dodge was a politician, frontiersman, and soldier, a great favorite of Andrew Jackson's.

²⁵Peters, *U. S. Statutes at Large*, IV, chap. lxxxvi, pp. 533, 652.

²⁶Philip St. George Cooke, *Scenes and Adventures in the Army* (Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston, 1857), pp. 220-21; [James Hildreth], *Dragoon Campaigns to the Rocky Mountains* (New York, Wiley & Long, 1836), pp. 37-50.

²⁷The best journal of this march is Thompson B. Wheelock, "Journal of Colonel Dodge's Expedition from Fort Gibson to the Pawnee Pict Villages," *House Documents*, 23 Cong., 2 sess., No. 2.

²⁸Clifton Wharton was commissioned in 1818, and transferred to the dragoons from the Infantry. He rose to the rank of major before his death in 1848.

orders and his short supply of food would not permit it. On June 28, the parties separated, the traders going on to Santa Fé, and Wharton returning to Fort Gibson on July 19, with his food entirely gone and his horses nearly worn out. He did not consider it worthwhile to meet in the autumn the train he had escorted, and he recommended that no more protection be given unless a general Indian war broke out on the plains. It is interesting to note his comments on what happened to the goods after they reached New Mexico.²⁹

Some proprietors dispose of their goods by wholesale, others add to the stock of a regular establishment in Santa Fee [sic], others again stop at Tous [Taos], while there are many who penetrating into the settlements more in the interior of the country there vend their merchandise &c. by retail.

By all accounts, this was the last escort on the trail for eleven years. During those years the dragoons, now the 1st Regiment, had become highly efficient under the command of Colonel Kearny.³⁰ The trade, too, had grown perceptibly larger, while its character had changed from American to one chiefly Mexican. Indians no longer represented much danger to properly organized caravans, but a new enemy to the trade was apparent in the independent Texans. Reasoning that Mexican ownership of the trains rendered them legitimate prize of war, a Texan, Jacob Snively, in 1843 obtained permission from his government to form a freebooting expedition to prey upon the trade. This permission was granted in consideration of a half-share of the spoils being delivered to the government.³¹ Snively enlisted a force known as the "Texas Invincibles," and about the middle of April rode northeast from Preston, Texas, to lie in wait for the summer Santa Fé-bound trains near the Arkansas crossings.³²

News of this project leaked out, and through General Juan Almonte, its minister to the United States, the Mexican govern-

²⁹Clifton Wharton, "Narrative of his expedition to Santa Fee" (Letter W-208, 1834, WRD); reprinted by Fred S. Perrine (ed.), "Military Escorts on the Santa Fé Trail," *New Mexico Historical Review*, II (July, 1927), 269-304.

³⁰Stephen Watts Kearny had replaced Dodge when the latter resigned in 1836 to accept the territorial governorship of Wisconsin.

³¹Snively's commission is carefully copied in Cooke, "Journal of his Late Expedition on the Santa Fe Road," pp. 42-43.

³²R. P. Crump [pseud., Flacco], "The Snively Expedition," *Spirit of the Times*, IX (October 16, 1860); reprinted for the friends of Edward Eberstadt & Sons (December 25, 1949).

ment pressed for American protection of the trains.³³ On his own part, Mexican President Santa Anna ordered Manuel Armijo, governor of New Mexico, to provide escort from the Arkansas to Santa Fé. The American administration evidently felt that it was more necessary to conciliate the Mexicans than encourage the Texans; it therefore ordered Colonel Kearny to furnish an escort to the year's caravans. To command this force, the colonel appointed Captain Philip St. George Cooke, "as hard-bitten an officer as the army had,"³⁴ and gave him the four dragoon companies at Fort Leavenworth, and definite instructions to secure the caravans from any attack whatsoever.³⁵ Leaving Fort Leavenworth on May 27, the escort quickly marched to Council Grove, met the trains (one of which was owned by Governor Armijo himself³⁶), and preceded them to Walnut Creek.³⁷ Here, his sentries encountered Texan scouts, and Cooke prepared for a clash.³⁸

Since leaving Preston, Snively's raiders had ridden north to the Washita and the Arkansas, where they were joined by another freebooter, "Colonel" Warfield, who had recently led a raid on the Mexican hamlet of Mora.³⁹ The Texans



Courtesy of the Arthur H. Clark Co.

Philip St. George Cooke Helped Defend the Trail Against Indians and Texas Freebooters

³³[United States], "Correspondence with the Texan Authorities in relation to the Disarming of Texan forces under Command of Major Snively, by United States Troops," *Senate Documents*, 28 Cong., 2 sess., No. 1. (Hereafter cited as "Snively Diplomatic Correspondence.") See also Gregg, *Commerce of the Prairies*, II, 170.

³⁴Bernard DeVoto, *The Year of Decision* (Boston, Little, Brown, & Co., 1943), p. 238. Cooke, a Virginian, was born in 1809, graduated from West Point in 1827, and served on the frontier until 1866. He was with Riley's 1829 Santa Fé escort, served in Black Hawk's War, commanded the two Santa Fé escorts of 1843, led the Mormon Battalion in the Mexican War, fought the Sioux and Apaches, played an important part in McClellan's Peninsula Campaign in the Civil War, and was in command of the Mountain District forts at the time of the Fetterman Disaster in 1866. He died in Detroit in 1895.

³⁵"Annual Report of Alterations and Casualties, 1st Dragoons, 1843" (WRD).

³⁶Grant, *Kit Carson's Own Story*, p. 53.

³⁷Near the present site of Great Bend, Kansas.

³⁸Cooke, "Journal of his Late Expedition on the Santa Fé Road," pp. 17-24.

³⁹Crump, "The Snively Expedition"; Inman, *The Old Santa Fé Trail*, p. 94.

then scouted the Santa Fé trail eastward along the Arkansas, and near the crossings discovered about fifty bow-and-fusil-armed Mexicans whom Armijo had sent ahead to secure the crossings for his escort. The Texans killed thirty or forty without suffering the loss of a man, but one Mexican survived to carry the news to Armijo.⁴⁰ The New Mexican governor, who neither then nor later was distinguished for physical or moral courage, retreated briskly to his capital, despite the fact that he outnumbered the raiders four to one.⁴¹ The Texans meanwhile pushed slowly eastward, seeking to scout and surprise the caravan; it was in doing this that they had run across Cooke's sentries.

Hearing that suspicious white men had appeared, Cooke rehearsed his troops for battle, then on the morning of June 30, 1843, learned from his advance guard that it had discovered the Texans encamped on the south bank of the Arkansas. The captain's duty to protect the trains was paramount, yet if the Texans were west of the 100th meridian, he had no right to intercept them; the geography of the region was so vague that he could not be sure of his location, save that the international boundary line was somewhere close to the scene. Yet without hesitation, Cooke sent his adjutant with a flag of truce across the river to Snively, demanding his surrender, and when it was not instantly forthcoming, sent the whole dragoon command across to surround the raiders. The protesting Texans had no choice but to submit and be disarmed. Cooke then gave the "Invincibles" their choice of being released or of accompanying his command back to Missouri. Most of the prisoners chose the first alternative; Cooke gave them a few rifles and set them at liberty. The rest were turned over to a guard to be herded back to the American frontier.⁴² It is interesting to note that the captain toyed with the idea of haling "Colonel" Warfield before a federal court on the charge of piracy against the town of Mora, the theory of the time being that the plains partook of the nature of the high seas, but Warfield produced a Texas commission that possibly saved him from the gallows. Cooke excoriated the Texans as, ". . . mere cutthroat outlaws; and their principal men lie like pickpockets on all subjects. [The

⁴⁰ Crump, "The Snively Expedition"; Cooke, "Journal of his Late Expedition on the Santa Fe Road," p. 58.

⁴¹ Gregg, *Commerce of the Prairies*, II, 170.

⁴² Crump, "The Snively Expedition"; "Snively Diplomatic Correspondence"; Cooke, "Journal of his Late Expedition on the Santa Fe Road," pp. 40-50.

guard] found it advisable to take precautions as rigid as if against inveterate enemies in the same circumstances."⁴³

On July 4, the train of fifty-six wagons safely crossed the Arkansas, and by July 21, the dragoons were back in Fort Leavenworth without further adventures. Cooke soon discovered that his action was highly popular with his commanding general,⁴⁴ and the public. The Texan *chargé d'affaires* at Washington, Isaac Van Zandt, protested vigorously Cooke's action, however, asserting that the captain had brutally marooned the Texans unarmed upon the plains, with the result that several of them were killed by Indians on their return march. The administration was not disposed to give much satisfaction; it offered only to compensate Texas for the confiscated arms, and to hold a court of inquiry on Cooke (by which he eventually was cleared of every Texan charge laid against him).⁴⁵ It was thought that the autumn trains of the year would require another escort, however, and Cooke, even though the court of inquiry was still pending, was chosen to command it. Approval could hardly have been more clearly expressed. Furthermore, the Mexicans were delighted with the Snively incident; President Santa Anna pronounced it, "The first act of good faith of the United States to Mexico."⁴⁶

On August 24, 1843, Cooke and his four veteran companies left Fort Leavenworth on the fifth military escort to the Arkansas River. In order to grant complete freedom of action, his orders permitted him to winter along the trail or even proceed to Santa Fé itself, should not the anticipated Mexican escort be forthcoming. Three more companies of dragoons from Forts Scott and Gibson⁴⁷ were instructed to rendezvous with Cooke along the trail.⁴⁸ Yet the train of one hundred forty wagons, when met at Council Grove on September 1, was poorly organized and overloaded,⁴⁹ a con-

⁴³Cooke, "Journal of his Late Expedition on the Santa Fe Road," pp. 51-55, 64.

⁴⁴*Niles' Register*, August 5 and 19, 1843.

⁴⁵"Snively Diplomatic Correspondence"; *General Orders 19*, Washington, D. C., April 23, 1844 (WRD).

⁴⁶Philip St. George Cooke, "A Day's Work of a Captain of Dragoons and How He Made a Bit of History," *United States Army and Navy Journal*, XIX (July, 1882), 1106-7. Reprinted in *Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society*, IX (1906), 552-56 n.

⁴⁷These forts were located in "Indian Territory" (now Oklahoma) just west of the Missouri-Arkansas boundary.

⁴⁸Cooke, "Report," pp. 9-10.

⁴⁹This condition was the result of the impost duty at Santa Fé of a flat five hundred dollars per wagon; Cooke, "Report," pp. 11-14. American traders loaded their wagons conservatively and re-packed them when in sight of Santa Fé, hiding the dismantled surplus wagons, but the Mexican traders foolishly overloaded theirs from the start.

dition which accorded ill with the wet and muddy state of the prairie. Cooke relentlessly pushed it westward, fearing lest his command would be trapped on the plains by cold weather. At the Little Arkansas River, the command rendezvoused with the expected reinforcements, and Cooke discovered to his chagrin that these troops were so badly provisioned and clothed that they represented a liability. Confident of his ability to carry out the mission with his own detachment, he dismissed this "Falstaff Company" with the sarcastic observation:⁵⁰

[They departed] broken down and on the back track. Having pretty thoroughly exhausted the prairie plum crop . . . they were now prone to the land of pork and beans.

On October 1, Cooke approached the Arkansas crossing, debating with himself whether to accompany the traders into Mexican territory and then winter upon the plains, or leave them there and make his way back to Fort Leavenworth as rapidly as possible. Predisposed anyway toward the latter course, the captain was happy when a patrol reported that a substantial Mexican force had appeared on the south bank of the Arkansas. It consisted of fifty lancers who had left three times their number back on the Cimarron. The dragoons hastened to meet them, Cooke sending the Mexicans an invitation to visit his camp. The Mexican commander refused, stating, "that he had received positive orders not to cross the river, which he would disobey under no circumstances."⁵¹ Learning that this force had been hastily ordered out from Santa Fé by the express command of Santa Anna himself, Cooke deduced that its purpose was not so much protection of the caravan as it was to deny the American troops any excuse for marching to Santa Fé. It is likely that the wily Mexican president feared a *coup de main* should the dragoons enter the New Mexican capital. At any rate, Cooke was not disposed to make an issue of the rebuff. Firing a few howitzer shells into the river as a parting "salute," the Americans left the train to the lancers and quickly marched back to Fort Leavenworth. Cooke concluded that further escorts were unnecessary; the only real threat to the trade was Texan raiding, and it appeared as though these people had been taught their lesson.⁵²

⁵⁰Cooke, "Report," pp. 3-4; Cooke, *Scenes and Adventures*, p. 250.

⁵¹Cooke, "Report," p. 7.

⁵²*Ibid.*, pp. 7-14.

The sixth military escort on the Santa Fé trail came about chiefly as an afterthought to the Oregon question. In May, 1845, the 1st Dragoon Regiment received orders to take the Oregon trail and protect emigrants on it as far as the boundary of that territory, then jointly occupied by the United States and England.⁵³ Bernard DeVoto has suggested⁵⁴ that there was more to the operation than this: that the regiment was sent to keep the war going until a proper army was formed and marched to the Columbia River, should the British elect to fight over the "reoccupation of Oregon." More or less incidentally, Colonel Kearny was instructed to return to the frontier by way of the Santa Fé trail in order to lend support to the rich caravans anticipated that year.⁵⁵ The veteran Fort Leavenworth garrison composed the expedition, whose guide was the legendary Thomas "Broken Hand" Fitzpatrick.

The troops left Fort Leavenworth on May 18 and marched rapidly to the Platte River, which they followed into buffalo country to Fort Laramie. Here, Kearny held council with the assembled Sioux for the safety of the Oregon emigrants, then pushed on through South Pass until he reached the westward-flowing tributaries of Green River.⁵⁶ Since the crest of the Rockies was the boundary of Oregon, Kearny halted. Receiving no news of war, on July 1, 1845, he turned back to the east.⁵⁷ Picking up a detachment which he had left at Fort Laramie to watch the Sioux, Kearny began his march south toward the Santa Fé trail. This move was indicated not only by his orders, but by necessity; the oncoming emigrant trains had grazed the Oregon trail bare of forage, and the dragoons would lose their horses if they attempted to return by the route over which they had come.⁵⁸ The march soon became a race against starvation, for the regiment's supply wagons were nearly empty, and game was scarce. After phenomenal marching, the column successfully reached Bent's Fort on July 29, where it feasted on the stores accumulated there for Cooke's 1843 escort.⁵⁹

⁵³Cooke, *Scenes and Adventures*, p. 282; Stephen Watts Kearny, "Report on Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1845," *Senate Documents*, 29 Cong. 1 sess., No. 2.

⁵⁴DeVoto, *Year of Decision*, p. 22.

⁵⁵James Henry Carleton, *The Prairie Logbooks*, ed. by Louis Pelzer (Chicago, Caxton, 1943), pp. 156-57.

⁵⁶Cf. H. S. Turner and W. B. Franklin, "Abstracts of Journals of 1845 South Pass Expedition," *Senate Documents*, 29 Cong., 1 sess., No. 1; *Niles' Register*, June 14 and August 2, 1845.

⁵⁷Carleton, *Prairie Logbooks*, p. 259.

⁵⁸*Senate Documents*, 29 cong., 1 sess., No. 1.

⁵⁹Cooke, *Scenes and Adventures*, pp. 402-17.

The return to Fort Leavenworth along the Santa Fé trail was almost without incident; a few trains were met, and, surprisingly, an emigrant wagon or two. These last set Cooke to wondering prophetically, "Are the Anglo-Saxons breaking out in a new place?"⁶⁰ It was a deadly accurate guess, for within a year, almost to the day, Stephen Watts Kearny and Philip St. George Cooke were retracing their steps at the head of the 1st Dragoons along the trail which now led to the conquest of the Southwest. The last military protection of the Old Santa Fé trade had been little more than a dress-rehearsal for the war with Mexico.

⁶⁰*Ibid.*, p. 428.



In this issue of the *Review* we are continuing the new series of historical feature articles which were begun in January of this year. The ones published in this issue were distributed in June, July, and August to newspapers throughout the State. Written in question and answer form, the articles are thumbnail sketches of prominent persons who have made some outstanding contributions to the State in the past and who are deserving of recognition today.

Under my editorship Miss Jean Brand wrote the articles and did the research for illustrations.

The first photograph used as an illustration is a copy of an oil painting by Ned Etheridge which hangs in Mumford Hall at the University of Missouri. The second is from the *Life and Work of C. F. Marbut*, edited by H. H. Krusekopf. The next article is illustrated by a C. F. Maury painting of 1890 and a copy of a panel from the Governor's reception room at the State capitol. The last article uses a portrait from the Society's photograph file as its first illustration and for the second a reproduction of a sketch made by William H. Johnson of Springfield in 1884, a copy of which was given to the Society by Louis W. Reps of the same city.

References accompany each article for those who may wish to read further.

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER since 1915 has been secretary and librarian of the Society and editor of the *Missouri Historical Review*.

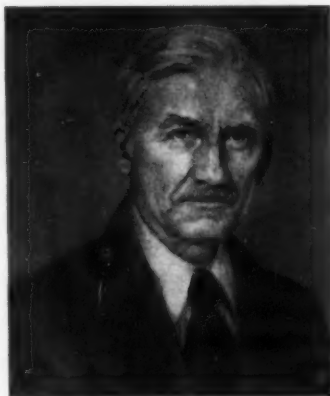
HIS STUDY OF SOILS AIDS MISSOURI FARMERS

Released June 10, 1954

Missourians raise better crops today because of the study this scientist made of the soils of his native state. He became an international expert in geology and soils and a consultant to foreign governments. Do you know his name?

1. *Where was his first Missouri home?*

A. He was born in a log cabin on a farm in Lawrence County in 1863, while his father was serving in the Union army. As a boy he roamed the Ozark hills, worked on the family farm, and developed a lifelong love of the land. Whenever he could, he attended a four-month country school taught by an itinerant schoolmaster.



This Missourian Was Internationally Known as a Soil Scientist

2. *What was his first job?*

A. When he was 17, he was certified to teach in the district schools, for which he was paid \$80 a four-month term.

3. *Where was he educated?*

A. One day he happened upon a catalogue of the University of Missouri and decided to enroll there with money accumulated from teaching and from selling cattle. He was a brilliant student, but was not graduated until he was twenty-six years old. He was teaching school again at Bethany, Missouri, when he was made a member of the State Geological Survey in 1890. He went to Harvard for further study in 1893-95.

4. *How did he use his education?*

A. He returned to use his hard-won knowledge for the benefit of his home state, teaching geology at the university from 1895-1910. There his contagious enthusiasm for the importance of his subject inspired generations of young scientists.

5. *What were his achievements besides teaching?*

A. He directed the Missouri Soil Survey, 1905-1910, studying and mapping the various types of soil throughout the state. After 1910 he was scientist with the U.S. Soil Survey and traveled and studied soils in Europe, North and South America, and Africa. Scientists credit him with revolutionizing the American concept of soil development and greatly influencing world thought in the field. He died in Harbin, Manchuria, in 1935 while on a trip as advisor to the Chinese Geological Survey.



He Studied Various Types of Soil in the State

6. *How was his work recognized?*

A. He was elected to membership in scientific societies all over the world, and received many medals and honors for his work. In 1916 the University of Missouri presented him with an honorary Doctor's degree, and his portrait was presented to the University in 1951.

7. *What was his name?*

A. Curtis Fletcher Marbut.

[References: H. H. Krusekopf (ed.), *Life and Work of C. F. Marbut* (Columbia, Mo., no date); C. F. Marbut, *Soils: Their Genesis and Classification* (Soil Science Society of America, 1951); James Thorp, *Curtis Fletcher Marbut Passes On* (Peiping, China, 1935).]

A MISSOURI WOMAN SET UP FIRST PUBLIC KINDERGARTEN IN U. S.

Released July 8, 1954

Kindergarten pupils in many counties today may owe their schooling to the work done by this great Missouri woman who established the first public kindergarten in the U. S. Do you know her name?

1. *What was her educational background?*

A. She was the daughter of a civic-minded industrialist and Congressman from St. Louis, where she was born in 1873. She grew up in a cultivated home, was introduced into the then nationally-known philosophical group known as the St. Louis School of Thought, and won recognition for her scholarship.

She was described as too intellectual for the swains of her day and never married, but consecrated her life to helping others through education.



Courtesy Missouri Historical Society

This St. Louisian Founded the First Public Kindergarten in the U. S.

2. *Why was she interested in kindergarten work?*

A. She was much impressed upon reading the studies of the German educational philosopher, Friedrich Froebel, and went to spend 1872 in New York studying his pioneering kindergarten methods under Mme. Maria Kraus-Boelte. She returned to St. Louis full of enthusiasm for the new idea and eager to test the new methods of child training with a group of youngsters of her own city.

3. *How did she organize the first public kindergarten in the U. S.?*

A. She took her idea to the board of education, offering her services free to carry out the project. With the board's assist-

ance she opened the first kindergarten at the Des Peres School in September, 1873. From the first, the kindergarten was a great success. Parents were quick to praise the benefits their children received from this specialized training. Visitors from all over the nation gave the class their endorsement.

4. *How did she help spread the movement?*

A. The immediate popularity of the public kindergarten called for more teachers. In 1878, after study in Europe, this Missourian was placed in charge of a St. Louis normal school for training kindergarten teachers. She organized meetings of mothers to get their co-operation for the plan of "Play, Art, Work" for little children. She worked tirelessly at teaching, studying, writing, and lecturing and trained class after class of kindergarten teachers at Columbia University in New York.

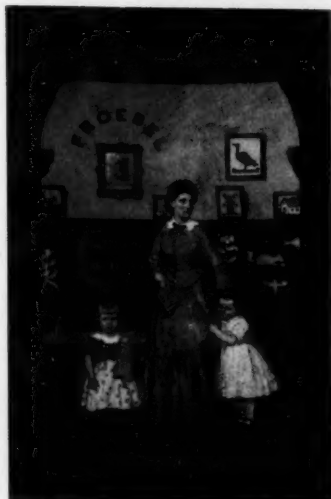


Photo by Massie

Her Kindergarten Was a Model for Others Throughout the Country

5. *How has she been honored for her work?*

A. In 1910, when the National Kindergarten Union met at St. Louis, she marched at the head of 500-600 kindergarten teachers, evidence of the amazing growth of public kindergarten work in the forty years since she started the movement in America. She died in New York in 1916. A life-size portrait of this famous Missourian may be seen today in the Governor's reception room in the state capitol.

6. *What was her name?*

A. Susan Elizabeth Blow.

[References: Susan E. Blow, *Symbolic Education* (New York, 1900); Cleon Forbes' "The St. Louis School of Thought," *Missouri Historical Review*, 25 (July, 1931), 619; Allen Johnson (ed.), *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1929), 2, 392; F. C. Shoemaker (ed.), *Missouri, Day by Day* (Columbia, Mo., 1942), I, 384.]

THE ONLY NEW ENGLANDER TO BECOME GOVERNOR
OF MISSOURI

Released August 5, 1954

The only New Englander to become a Missouri Governor arrived while this was still a frontier state and built a great career in politics. Do you know his name?

1. *Where was he born?*

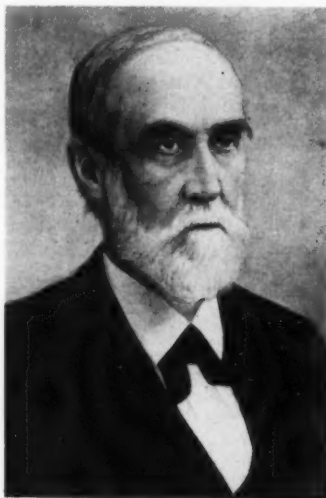
A. He was a Connecticut Yankee who adopted Missouri as his home and became one of its great men. Born in 1814, he came to Missouri with his bride in his twenty-third year and settled at Springfield.

2. *What was his profession?*

A. He was a lawyer. The story goes that when the young man came to Missouri from Connecticut in 1837 he had to pass a second bar examination. He found the examining judge at a saw-mill in Cole County. There, sitting on a log in the woods, the future Governor was examined and licensed to practice in all courts of record in this State. He soon became a leading lawyer in southwest Missouri.

3. *What was his start in politics?*

A. He began his political career with election to the State legislature in 1840. In 1844 he was elected to Congress, where he served eighteen consecutive years. There he worked for land grants to help build the railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, advocated an overland mail service to California, and was a member of the committee of ways and means.



A Connecticut Yankee Became One
of Missouri's Great Men

4. *What was his role in the Civil War?*

A. At the outbreak of war he was a Douglas Democrat and took his stand for the Union. In 1861 he raised a famed regiment which was named for him and led it in some of the hardest fighting at the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. President Lincoln appointed him military governor of Arkansas in 1862, but he soon resigned because of ill health.



Courtesy of L. E. Meador and Louis W. Reps

His Old Homestead at Springfield

5. *What was his later political career?*

A. He was defeated when he first ran as Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri in 1868, but in 1876 he was elected to the governorship and did much to unite the northern and southern factions of Missouri Democracy. After his term as Governor he lived in comparative retirement until his death in 1886.

6. *What memorials are there to him?*

A. Citizens of Springfield dedicated a public school to him and named a park for him.

7. *What was his name?*

A. John Smith Phelps.

[References: Dumas Malone (ed.), *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1934), 14, 530; Floyd C. Shoemaker (ed.), *Missouri, Day by Day* (Columbia, Mo., 1943), II, 445; Floyd C. Shoemaker (ed.), "Administration of John S. Phelps, 1877-1881," *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), II, 52-74.]

MISSOURI'S PROSLAVERY FIGHT FOR KANSAS, 1854-1855

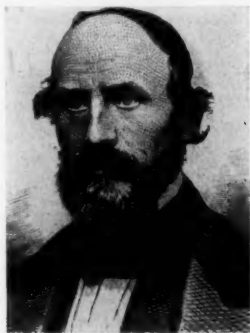
BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER

PART III

FREE-STATE INSURRECTION PLANNED TO NULLIFY MISSOURI'S PROSLAVERY PROGRAM

Why did the Missouri proslavery leaders fail? The answers are many and conjectural. They thought the fight for Kansas was practically over and the aid societies and free-soil settlers were whipped by late summer of 1855. They thought that Missouri and the South would send a large number of proslavery settlers to Kansas under the protection of the territorial "Black Law." They lacked the support of a united public opinion in Missouri, especially in St. Louis, the Ozarks, and the German settled counties of the State. They were unable to realize immediately the growing strength and importance of the newly organized and skillfully led free-soil settlers in mass meetings, conventions, and insurrectionary elections. They seemed unable later to cope with the open and concealed insurrection of their opponents. They relied too much on legalism and thought that the people of Kansas would obey the law like the citizens of old, settled commonwealths like Missouri or Kentucky. They were almost completely devoid of public relations know-how and lacked proslavery writers, artists, poets, even correspondents of ability to present their case to the public. They underestimated their opponents' resourcefulness, duplicity, daring, and shrewdness. And no one realized the insatiable land hunger of the free-soil settlers of the North and the South.

Between the 8th of June and the 15th of August, 1855, seven political conventions were held in Lawrence in addition to a 4th of July meeting addressed by Dr. Charles Robinson. Six of these were free-soil meetings and were probably planned by Dr. Robinson, the initial free-state leader of Kansas, as



Courtesy Kan. State Hist. Soc.

Charles Robinson, the Initial Free-State Leader of Kansas, Defied the Legislature

counter-moves to the proslavery administration. It was these gatherings and two more held in September which welded the free-state leaders and their followers into the Free State Party, framed a free-state platform, and adopted a free-state program of action. In these nine mass meetings and conventions the sinews of a cold war were forged which hindered the enforcement of law, erected an illegal government, protected free-soil settlers, promoted free-state sentiment in Congress and the North, and repudiated and sabotaged Missouri's proslavery administration until the free-soil settlers could take legal control of Kansas.



Courtesy Dr. Robert Taft, Kan. Terr. Centennial Com
Lawrence, Kan., in 1854-1855

The second of these conventions, held on June 25 on call of a convention of June 8, gave tone to the new movement. The delegates resolved "to discard all minor differences and make freedom in Kansas the only issue . . . that they are not bound to observe any law passed by the Legislature about to assemble; that to the threats of war made by the neighboring State of Missouri, they respond, 'We Are Ready. . . .'"

Two days later, June 27, a convention of the "National Democracy" assembled to form a Democratic party for Kansas on national grounds. James H. Lane, a Democrat, presided. Missouri citizens were asked to let them alone in Kansas and to stop voting there.

At the 4th of July meeting, Dr. Robinson took a position of defiance of the legislature. He later wrote that he thought it important to disown the legislature, if at all, *before* "we knew the character of its laws, believing they would be such as to crush us out if recognized as valid, and believing we should stand on stronger ground if we came out in advance. . ."

On July 11, a meeting of the expelled free-state, "members-elect" of the legislature and other free-state settlers was held. Although most of the speakers favored calling a constitutional convention, framing a constitution, and applying for admission as a state, no action was taken except to call a mass meeting of the free-state citizens of the territory in August "to take into consideration the situation of the Territory in reference to its government."

On July 17, a meeting, called the Sand Bank Convention, was held on the bank of the Kansas River at Lawrence, to arrange for a convention at Big Springs on September 5 to form a platform for a Free State party.

The "first general mass convention" of free-state settlers assembled on August 14 in pursuance of the July 11 meeting. The legislature was denounced, its authority was repudiated and it was decided that its laws should be resisted and a state constitution should be formed. Radical measures were both advocated and opposed. The conflict of views of free-state Whigs, Democrats, and Abolitionists threatened to disrupt the convention at first but on the second day harmony prevailed. The Territorial Central Committee, created at the June 25 meeting, was asked to call a "Free State Convention" to be elected on August 25 to meet at Big Springs, located between Lawrence and Topeka on the south side of the Kansas River, on September 5 "for the purpose of taking such action as the exigencies of the times may demand."

On August 15, a free-state "People's Convention" met to consider "calling a Territorial Convention preliminary to the formation of a State Government and other subjects of interest." A resolution was adopted calling a convention to meet at Topeka on September 19 "to consider . . . particularly . . . the speedy formation of a State Constitution. . ."

On September 5, the "Territorial Delegate Convention," usually called the "Big Springs Convention," met on the open prairie at Big Springs, with an attendance of 100 members and 300 spectators.



Courtesy Kan. State Hist. Soc.

**James Henry (Jim) Lane
United the Anti-Slavery
Factions in the Territory**

James H. Lane, chairman of the platform committee, submitted a number of resolutions directed toward making Kansas a free state, favoring laws excluding all Negroes—bond or free—resistance to all non-resident voters, denial of the charge of abolitionism, and the organization of "The Free State Party of The Territory of Kansas." The resolutions against all Negroes and abolitionism were framed to induce support of the non-slaveholding Missourians. Besides, the free states were still hostile to Negroes as well as slavery. It was thought that such a platform would find favor in Congress as well as in Kansas. The report of the committee

on state organization stated that state organization was untimely and inexpedient. It was voted down and the convention endorsed the Topeka convention to be held on September 19 to consider the propriety of a state constitution.

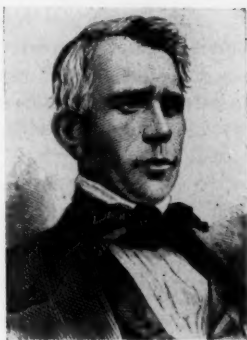
The legislative committee's report was adopted. It included resolutions repudiating the territorial legislature, declaring the people of Kansas owe no allegiance or obedience to it, or its laws, "that every free man among us is at full liberty, consistent with all his obligations, as a citizen and a man, to resist them if he chooses to do so," "that we will resist them primarily by every peaceable and legal means in our power,.....that we will endure and submit to these laws no longer than the best interests of the Territory require, as the least of two evils, and will resist them to a bloody issue as soon as we ascertain that peaceable remedies shall fail. . ."

The report of the committee on a congressional delegate changed the time of holding the election from October 1, as fixed by the legislature, to October 9.

The committee on miscellaneous business defended former Governor Reeder and the Convention nominated him for delegate to Congress by acclamation.

A committee of three, including James H. Lane, was appointed to present Governor Wilson Shannon with a copy of the proceedings.

On September 19, the convention to consider the expediency of taking steps to frame a state constitution met in Topeka in a two-day session and inaugurated the famous Topeka Movement. It resolved to hold an election October 9 to elect members of a convention to form a constitution at Topeka and to take steps to organize a state government. James H. Lane was chairman of the Kansas Territorial Executive Committee of Seven, selected to superintend the general affairs of the Territory as regards organization of a state government. The Executive Committee of Seven became the real government of the Free State Party in Kansas.



Courtesy Kan. State Hist. Soc.

**Gov. Wilson Shannon.
Free-State Men Aroused
His Suspicions**

The extra-legal machinery had been perfected to inaugurate the illegal elections of a delegate to Congress, of members of a constitutional convention, and of state officials. This was insurrection against constituted territorial authority as recognized by the courts and the President of the United States.

On October 1, J. W. Whitfield received 2,721 votes and was unanimously reelected delegate to Congress pursuant to the action of the proslavery territorial legislature in August. It is reported that there was little interest in the election even by Missourians as it was known that the free-state men did not intend to vote.

On October 9, the Free State Party cast 2,849 votes for former Governor Reeder for delegate to Congress, the proslavery men not voting. The number of votes cast each for Whitfield and Reeder was nearly the same.

On the same day, October 9, the Free State Party cast 2,710 votes for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Missouri and Pennsylvania shared first place in being the former immediate residence of five delegates each, followed by New York and Ohio with four delegates each. One-third of the delegates elected were born in southern states, Kentucky leading with five, and two-thirds in the northern states, Pennsylvania leading with six delegates, followed by Ohio with five and New York with four. Twenty-one delegates were from the Ohio Valley and only four from New England, of which two came from Massachusetts.

The convention met at Topeka on October 23 and elected James H. Lane president, who became and continued to be the free-state leader of Kansas. Reporters were present for the *Chicago Tribune*, *New York Tribune*, and the *St. Louis Missouri Democrat*, the latter represented by the free-soil correspondent and author, James Redpath. The Topeka Movement was off to a good start for receiving national press notice that the people of Kansas had such a bad proslavery territorial government that they had been forced to draft voluntarily a state constitution and provide for a government of their own. The plan to keep the Topeka Movement in the public mind was a success.

The Constitutional Convention completed its work on November 11 and provided for submission of the new constitution to a vote of the people on December 15. A memorial to Congress was framed praying for admission of Kansas as a state under the new constitution if adopted.

The election of December 15 resulted in 1,731 votes being cast for the constitution and 46 against it. According to a provision in the constitution, a convention met in Lawrence on December 22 to nominate a Free State ticket for state officials. Dr. Charles Robinson was selected for governor. A proclamation was issued on December 27 for an election of state officials and state senators and representatives to be held on January 5, 1856. Only free-state votes were cast and the Free State ticket was elected.

In a special message to Congress on January 24, 1856, President Pierce endorsed the proslavery Kansas territorial legislature and denounced the formation of the Topeka government as revolutionary and an act of rebellion. He asked for the passage of a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to frame a constitution.

Pursuant to the Topeka, free-state constitution the General Assembly met in Topeka on March 4, 1856, and the state officers appeared and qualified. James H. Lane and Andrew H. Reeder were elected United States senators. The legislature adjourned on March 8 to meet on July 4, when it was dispersed by Colonel E. V. Sumner as directed by the Federal administration. The free-state constitution and memorial were presented to Congress by Lane. The House voted to admit Kansas under this constitution and the Senate refused to admit it. With this action and the dispersal of the free-state legislature by Federal troops on July 4, the Topeka Movement terminated. It had been successful in rallying the North to a free Kansas, in gaining time for the

heavy flow of free-soil immigrants, and in unifying free-state sentiment among the settlers of Kansas. And, it had brought forward into national and territorial prominence two "legal" insurrectionists, Charles Robinson and James H. Lane, the one, the leader of repudiation, the other, the founder of Kansas as a free state.

PROSLAVERY FORCES TRY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL

During the summer of 1855 the Kansas situation created a furor in western and central Missouri. The anti-Bentonites and the radical Whigs advocated violent action in sweeping the territory clear of all anti-slavery forces, while the majority of the Benton men and the conservative Whigs called for law and order. On September 12, Atchison wrote to a Southern correspondent: "We (the 'Border Ruffians') have been acting on the defensive altogether. The contest with us is one of life and death and it will be so with you and your institutions if we fall."

The free-state settlers organized a secret order called the Kansas Legion. According to John N. Holloway (p. 203) it was a military organization similar to the "Blue Lodges" of Missouri, except its object was "solely defensive." It probably came into existence after Doctor Robinson's request in the spring for Sharp's rifles had been complied with in the East. Holloway says it soon fell into disuse and in September another secret society of the leading free-state men was organized. It also was military in character, "defensive in its object, and confined itself almost exclusively to Lawrence." It was said to have fallen into disuse soon after December.

Both sides issued appeals for immigrant supporters and new settlers poured into the territory during the summer and fall of 1855. Free-soil settlers were in the majority but only partly as a result of organized immigration. Land hunger of the individual was the compelling cause. In fact, organized immigration from both the North and the South was largely a failure but voluntary free-soil immigration from the North was a success.

The proslavery appeals to the South brought meager results and these came largely in the form of armed men who arrived from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina in the winter and spring of 1856. There was a conservative hesitancy amounting to refusal by slave owners to sell out and move hundreds of miles with their large establishments and their valuable property in slaves to a

new home almost engulfed in civil war with an insurrectionary free-state government that repudiated the proslavery government and laws already established.

The proslavery territorial government recognized in the fall the menace in the free-state government planned at Topeka. As Malin succinctly says (p. 299): "The Topeka movement was a direct challenge to the proslavery party. Should it succeed the proslavery territorial government and the slave code would be worse than useless and the contest for Kansas lost almost before it was begun. The Topeka movement and repudiation of the territorial government was illegal and that gave suggestion for the new role which must be played to defeat it and maintain control. Accordingly a party convention was called at Leavenworth and the 'law and order party' was organized." The task was to enforce the laws passed by the territorial legislature, which the free-state leaders repudiated as the "bogus" laws passed by the "bogus" legislature to render "abolitionism" impossible of existence in Kansas.



Courtesy Dr. Robert Taft, Kan. Terr. Centennial Com.

Leavenworth, Kan., 1855, Where the "Lovers of Law and Order" Met

Pursuant to a proslavery meeting held at Leavenworth on October 3, an address was prepared appealing to "the lovers of law and order" to assemble in a mass meeting at Leavenworth on November 14. Governor Shannon was elected president of the

convention, which was composed of the proslavery leaders and officials in the Territory of Kansas although described by free-state writers as "the Border Ruffians of Leavenworth and the vicinity, with a goodly number of those from Missouri." The resolutions and address adopted were based on obedience to government and law, support of Governor Shannon and the Territorial Government of Kansas, allegiance to the Nation and the laws of Congress including the Kansas-Nebraska Act, condemnation of the Topeka movement with its proposed "treasonable" state constitution and government, denunciation of "Abolitionism, Free-soilism, and all other *isms* of the day," and approval of the formation of "the Law and Order party, or 'State Rights' party of Kansas."

William E. Connelley in his *Standard History of Kansas and Kansans*, (p. 482), called the new party "a vicious and atrocious vigilance committee, and it developed into an instrument of terrorism. It was a weapon placed in the hands of the lawless element which had invaded Kansas to fraudently carry elections, and which it was designed to have invade Kansas in the future to inaugurate civil war." He said (p. 526) that during the winter and spring "armed bodies of the Law and Order party scoured the Territory, harrying the Free-State settlers. . . .Horses were stolen, fields wasted, houses burned, and other outrages perpetrated." He laid the attack on Lawrence on May 21, 1856, and the anarchy in Kansas during 1856 and 1857 at its door and that of its successor. It became the National Democratic Party on January 12, 1857, when its purpose changed to attempting to get and adopt a slavery constitution for Kansas.

The Law and Order Party was an effective counter-political and military organization created to check the Free State Party and its insurgent constitution and state government. For the first six months of its existence it was under the control of responsible proslavery leaders but after the attack on Lawrence on May 21, 1856, its activities were more and more unrestrained by law as were the activities of the armed bands of the Free State Party.

The hostile, powerful organizations supporting determined, rival governments with antagonistic objectives clashed almost immediately in what is known as the "Wakarusa War" from its locale on Wakarusa Creek. The occasion was a quarrel over claims on November 21 in which "a free-state man, Dow, was killed by a proslavery man, Coleman, just south of Lawrence. Branson, a friend of Dow, having made threats in connection with

the killing, was arrested on a peace warrant, and immediately rescued by free-state men. The proslavery settlers were driven out of the district and some of their homes burned. Sheriff Jones called on the Governor for militia. Some Kansas men and more Missouri friends assembled near Lawrence in an armed camp to enforce the law against the liberators of Branson. The Free State Party leaders placed Lawrence under martial law to repel the threatened attack. Only the counsel of Governor Shannon, Senator Atchison, and Colonel Boone of Westport prevented an attack on Lawrence by the Missourians. A treaty "designed to bear more than one interpretation" was signed at Lawrence by the free-state leaders, Dr. Charles Robinson and General James H. Lane, and proslavery Governor Wilson Shannon on December 8.

The treaty was a respite from war and not a peace, and was so recognized by both sides. John Brown mounted a dry-goods box in Lawrence and raised his voice in prophecy of the violence that was to come, saying that the treaty between the proslavery and antislavery forces was merely a foolish makeshift for what could be accomplished only by the shedding of blood.

The Kansas historian, Leverett Wilson Spring, in his *Kansas; the Prelude to the War for the Union*, (p. 100), quotes Atchison as saying in a speech to the disgusted Missourians: "The position of General Robinson (leader of the Lawrence forces) is impregnable, not in a military point of view, but his tactics have given him all the advantages as to the cause of the quarrel. If you (the invaders) attack Lawrence now, you attack it as a mob, and what would be the result? You would cause the election of an abolition president and the ruin of the Democratic party. Wait a little. You cannot now destroy these people without losing more than you would gain."

While the proslavery Missourians were hurrying to the camp on the Wakarusa, the United States Arsenal at Liberty, Missouri, was seized on December 4, 1855, to obtain arms. About three o'clock in the afternoon of that day Luther Leonard, military storekeeper at the arsenal, was surprised by a force of about one hundred Clay County proslavery men led by Major Ebenezer Price. The storekeeper and his assistants were placed under armed guard while the invaders took possession of the government property. Resistance was useless. The invaders took three field pieces, fifty-five rifles, sixty-seven sabers, one hundred dragoon pistols, and twenty revolvers, together with ammunition, and then

left. Later that day Leonard reported the seizure to Colonel E. V. Sumner at Fort Leavenworth and then notified authorities at Washington, D. C. On December 10, Captain William N. R. Beall of the First United States Cavalry came to Liberty from Fort Leavenworth to guard the arsenal from another threatened attack. He found the seizure of arms had taken place "on a large scale" and told the leading citizens that the property must be returned. By the following day all of the property except \$400 was returned, Beall reported.



Courtesy Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago

The Liberty Arsenal Was Raided by Proslavery Men in 1855

Western Missouri continued to be the scene of much excitement. Public meetings were held in Platte, Ray, Buchanan, Jackson, and other counties. Many Missourians felt that the only solution to the question lay in settling Kansas Territory with slaveholders, and endeavors were made to do so in order to secure permanent victory for the proslavery forces. On December 31, 1855, the Pro-Slavery Aid Society of Buchanan County was formed. The plans of this organization called for the issuing of shares at \$25 each with each share carrying one vote at the biennial meetings which were to be held at the St. Joseph City hall. A paid agent was to remain in Kansas Territory to use "the means of the society to purchase land and to further the interests of the proslavery party in Kansas." This organization, like later ones, was a failure. In some cases, however, efforts at colonization of the territory with slaveholders were successful, particularly in Platte County.

The "Blue Lodges" of Missouri soon were augmented by organized bands from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina during the spring of 1856. The southern emigrants were well armed and formed into military companies. Major Jefferson Buford of Alabama was one of their outstanding leaders and with

his 200 men had one of the largest contingents from the South. His state had appropriated in January \$25,000 to "equip and transport emigrants to Kansas."

The growing emigration to Kansas Territory was looked upon with much uneasiness by Missourians, for it was not always clear to them which settlers were proslavery and which were antislavery. Hostility was therefore shown toward most of the emigrants.

It is said that a simple test was devised to ascertain the slavery stand of an emigrant en route to the territory. Near each ferry landing on the Missouri River opposite Kansas Territory, a cow was tethered. If an emigrant came along and called the animal a "keow," the Missourians concluded that he was a New Englander and thereupon forced him to turn back. In retaliation, the antislavery men devised their own test. At ferry landings on the Kansas side of the river, a bear was tied. When an emigrant arrived and called the beast a "bar," he was turned back to Missouri. Although the truth of this story is doubtful, it is very likely that some variety of test was used to some extent.

The Missouri River was eventually guarded by proslavery men controlling the passage of all boats stopping at or going above Lexington. The steamer *Arabia* was detained at Lexington that winter and a consignment of Sharp's rifles destined for the free-state men in Kansas was confiscated. There were other incidents of a similar nature until the free-state sponsors arranged a land route through Iowa.

Missouri's proslavery fight for Kansas continued unabated for over two years after the close of 1855, but the contest changed character and degenerated into lawlessness, murder, theft, and destruction of property by both sides. Civil war and brigandage broke out over Kansas and the Missouri border. As Doctor James C. Malin (p. 305) has made clear in his article "The Proslavery Background of The Kansas Struggle," the followers of both parties were no longer under the control of their leaders.

Perhaps no one saw affairs more clearly than former Senator David R. Atchison, who just after the close of the old year, 1855, and the dawn of the new year, wrote prophetically to a friend in Georgia (Malin, p. 300):

"We are in a constant state of excitement here [Platte City]. The 'Border Ruffians' have access to my rooms day and night. The very air is full of rumors. We wish to keep right before the world, and we are provoked and aggravated beyond suffrance.

Our persons and property are not for a moment safe, and yet we are forced by the respect we owe our friends elsewhere, to forbear. This state of things cannot last . . . I do not see how we are to avoid civil war: come it will. Twelve months will not elapse before war—civil war of the fiercest kind will be upon us. . . . I was a peace maker in the difficulty lately settled by Governor Shannon. I counseled the ruffians to forbearance; but I will never again counsel peace."

During the period after 1855 especially, but not exclusively, with its maze of exaggerations, contradictory statements, and falsehoods, the historian is forced more and more to practice the art of conjecture and abandon the logic of conclusion. The subject of the fight for Kansas is essentially controversial. The often quoted statement made concerning it by Theodore Parker at the anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society in 1856 is still apropos a century later: "I know of no transaction in human history which has been covered up with such abundant lying. . . ." Unfortunately for the proslavery Missourians they were decient in the development of that accomplishment along national lines.

They lacked a single artist to depict John Brown's midnight massacre of proslavery settlers in their Kansas homes after the "sack" of Lawrence while the Marais des Cygnes massacre by proslavery men was illustrated far and wide by Northern publications. They lacked a single feature writer or popular author to tell the story of the "sack" of Lawrence on May 21, 1856, when only the Free State Hotel, the home of Doctor Charles Robinson, and two printing establishments were destroyed—the first two and one of the last two being directly connected with or owned by the New England Emigrant Aid Company—and where only one death occurred—the accidental one of a proslavery man hit on the head by a falling brick from the Free State Hotel chimney when a South Carolina flag was unfurled on a temporary mast.

Moreover, it was unfortunate for the reputation of the proslavery Missourians and for an explanation of their activities that they did not write books on their experiences in Kansas. Compare this condition with the score of books on Kansas written by free-state authors who were literally filled with the dynamite of the deep emotion of abolitionism. As one publisher (A. T. Andreas) of a Kansas history wrote: "the editors were . . . overwhelmed

by a super-abundance of conflicting and often untruthful accounts of deeds done and events transpired . . . especially during the territorial period of Kansas' history. . . . During those exciting times it is doubtful whether a single unprejudiced person told the story. . . . It is not believed that a single volume is now acknowledged as authoritative, or even approximately accurate, in a historic sense."

The proslavery Missourians failed to keep diaries. Compared with the free-state settlers of Kansas who preserved their experiences, true, exaggerated, and imagined, in scores of privately kept papers, this dearth of recorded intimate, proslavery actions has been an almost insurmountable obstacle to explaining this subject.

Finally, the proslavery Missourians specialized in local propaganda to arouse local sentiment. This localization was largely confined to the proslavery towns of Kansas and the proslavery counties of western, central, and northeastern Missouri. Only from them and the South could help be sought, only to them and the South was appeal made by local speeches, local mass meetings, and local editorials. From the local newspapers of Kansas and Missouri and a more careful examination of the free-state literature, another historical contribution may still be waiting development.

This is the last of a series of three articles on "Missouri's Proslavery Fight for Kansas, 1854-1855. The first appeared in the April, 1954, Review; the second in October.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

At the one hundred and twelfth annual commencement of the University of Missouri, Ernest R. Breech, Clarence Cannon, Allen McReynolds, and I received the honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

The practice of bestowing honorary academic degrees has a long traditional history behind it. The first use of the honorary academic title was in the thirteenth century when the universities of Paris, Bologna, and Oxford were coming into prominence. Harvard, the nation's oldest university, was the first college to award the honorary degree of doctor in America. This was in 1692 when the school's president, Increase Mather, was made a Doctor of Sacred Theology.

The University of Missouri, distinguished as the first state university west of the Mississippi River, at the close of the 1954 commencement, had awarded 248 honorary degrees. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was first conferred by the University of Missouri in 1847. The recipients were Thomas Hart Benton and William Jewell. In the same year the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Cicero J. Hawks.

I feel that I have been deeply honored twice in my life as the recipient of such a degree—first, when Central College, Fayette, granted me an LL. D. degree in 1942 and second, as I heard the following citation read, when the purple and gold hood of honorary Doctor of Laws was conferred upon me by the University of Missouri:

Floyd Calvin Shoemaker, Secretary and Librarian of the State Historical Society of Missouri and editor of the *Missouri Historical Review* and of many compilations of Missouri history and of historical documents of the State.

More than any other single individual you have preserved and made available to the citizens of Missouri the priceless records of the history of our State. Not only has the State Historical Society, under your leadership, built an incomparable collection of documentary material on the history of Missouri, but you have used this collection to promote research and public interest in Missouri's history.

To you for your industry, your wise planning, your love for this State and its people, and for your careful direction of this great public agency, the people of our State and the University of Missouri owe a great debt of gratitude which we acknowledge here today.

I found great pleasure, also, in the recognition given me by Missouri's newspapers exemplified by the following editorial from the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of June 13th:

NOW DOCTORS OF LAW

To the nation's historians, "Mr. Missouri" is Floyd Calvin Shoemaker. The bespectacled scholar and author was actually born at Kissimmee, Fla. But he has been an adopted son of Missouri for more than half a century. During 39 of those years he has been secretary of the State Historical Society and editor of its widely-read *Missouri Historical Review*.

When Mr. Shoemaker took over his post, the society had a mere handful of 350 members. Today, it has more than 7000 and is the largest state historical society in the country.

Yesterday at Missouri U.'s Brewer Field House, Mr. Shoemaker sat on the platform with three other distinguished native sons to get an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He and his fellow Missourians have earned the hoods of old gold and purple to which the degree entitles them.

Sharing the day's honors with him were Ernest Breech, son of a Lebanon, Mo., blacksmith, now an executive vice-president with Ford Motor Company; Clarence Cannon, son of an Elsberry, Mo., merchant, who has served as parliamentarian of the House of Representatives for more than 30 years, and Allen McReynolds, Carthage Missourian, who is one of our highly regarded elder statesmen.

Too often, honorary degrees are a kind of academic frosting on the commencement day cake. But Missouri University and university president, Frederick A. Middlebush, have picked four solid citizens who richly deserve the laurel's of our state university—and the emulation of the new crop of graduates.

MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING THE SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the four months of May, June, July, and August, 1954, the following members of the Society increased its membership as indicated:

TWENTY-ONE LIFE MEMBERS

David M. Warren, Panhandle, Texas

TWENTY-TWO NEW MEMBERS

Greene County Historical Society, Springfield

SIXTEEN NEW MEMBERS

St. Joseph School District, St. Joseph

NINE NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. Lerton V. Dawson, Excelsior Springs

SIX NEW MEMBERS

G. H. Greenstreet, Union

FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Kurt Achelpohl, St. Charles
Edwin A. Harris, Kansas City

THREE NEW MEMBERS

George F. Bacon, Kirkwood
F. C. Barnhill, Marshall
Mrs. Leslie W. Corder, Waverly
Fred Eberwein, Weston
Emmett Ellis, Warrensburg
Floyd C. Shoemaker, Columbia
George W. Somerville, Chillicothe
Charles M. Strong, Macon
Stephen H. Sullivan, Sullivan

TWO NEW MEMBERS

J. Warner Brown, Kansas City
Theodore S. Cady, Kansas City
Martin Cupp, Marceline
W. L. Davidson, Kennett
Jerry T. Duggan, Kansas City
Charles F. Ernst, Jr., Kirkwood
J. W. Fleming, Moberly
Mrs. C. D. Ganz, St. Louis
Thomas R. Hooper, Maryville
Mrs. Gene Gray, Macon
J. Scott MacNutt, St. Louis
William T. Myers, Hannibal
Mrs. Charles R. Phillips, Lexington
Jay F. Price, Los Angeles, California
Bessie J. Selleck, Richmond, California
W. L. Simms, Kansas City
Ray C. Waddill, Kirksville
Charles M. Withrow, Tarkio

ONE NEW MEMBER

- Angle, Evan, Louisiana
 Bartels, John S., St. Louis
 Beynon, H. L., Mexico
 Black, Mrs. E. W., Kansas City
 Bowman, Lee, Sikeston
 Braecklein, J. G., Kansas City
 Brewer, Selma, St. Louis
 Burke, H. P. S., Monett
 Cargill, Ray L., Kansas City
 Clark, R. L., Kirksville
 Cosby, Mrs. Byron, Columbia
 Cowherd, Mrs. Lucille W., Kansas City
 Dalton, S. P., Jefferson City
 Darneal, Louise, Richmond
 Dawes, Holmes G., Chicago, Illinois
 Dewey, Charles E., Holts Summit
 Doughty, J. M., Strafford
 Drake, Mrs. David, Rocheport
 Drescher, W. F., St. Louis
 Early, H. B., Liberty
 Elliff, J. D., Columbia
 Efrein, Edward B., Farmington
 Evans, O. D., St. Louis
 Farr, W. S., St. Louis
 Field, Mrs. J. Will, Slater
 Fishback, Burney, Perry
 Flower, Mrs. W. H., St. Louis
 Foster, Anna, Lebanon
 Foster, Mrs. Irene, Klamath Falls, Ore.
 Garth, Will, Columbia
 Gauss, M. J., St. Charles
 Greenstreet, G. H., Union
 Griffin, Clellah, Whiting, Indiana
 Halligan, C. F., Union
 Hamilton, W. J., Cape Girardeau
 Hammer, O. C., Grant City
 Hancock, M. T., Monte Vista, Colorado
 Hanly, W. C., Clayton
 Hawkins, W. E., Brownsville, Texas
 Hawkins, Wyatt E., Olean
 Henry, Mrs. James N., North Kansas City
 Hewes, Mrs. Floyd S., Chicago, Illinois
 Higgins, A. R., Quincy, Illinois
 Hollie, Mrs. E. G., Arcadia
 Hornbuckle, Dolph, Albany
 Houk, Roy Hammond, Biloxi, Mississippi
 Howard, Daniel, Springfield
 Huey, Leslie, Brentwood
 Hugelman, Frank, St. Louis
 Israel, Lewis, Bethany
 Jameson, W. Ed., Fulton
 Jobson, Arthur, Marceline
 Kampschroeder, Norvin, Washington
 Karr, W. H., Stanberry
 Keeley, Mrs. Mary Paxton, Columbia
 Keitel, Elmer J., St. Charles
 Kiesler, E. P., West Plains
 Kirby, Mrs. Truston, Independence
 Kirchner, Carl, Carthage
 Knox, William A., St. Louis
 Lucas, Mrs. Okla H., Fayette
 McBee, Robert L., Kansas City
 McCarthy, R. J., Perryville
 McGuire, John C., St. Louis
 Mann, B. H., St. Louis
 Manring, Myrl, St. Louis
 Meriwether, Charles L., Louisiana
 Meyer, Mrs. Harry L., Alton, Illinois
 Miller, A. V., St. Louis
 Montgomery, Mrs. Isabel, Marshfield
 Montgomery, L. M., Washington
 Moore, L. C., Laclede
 Motherspaw, Mrs. H. B., Clayton
 Neumann, H. A., St. Louis
 Palmer, John W., Jr., Webster Groves
 Payne, Mrs. Dudley, Fulton
 Pohlman, Mrs. George, Macon
 Porcher, Mrs. Mary C., Warrensburg
 Price, R. B., Columbia
 Rinehart, R. J., Kansas City
 Robertson, J. J., Columbia
 Ruffin, James E., Springfield
 Schmidt, E. H., Washington
 Smiser, Mrs. A. Lee, Warrensburg
 Smith, Claude O., Carrollton
 Smith, Mary Ann, Fayette
 Smith, Walter G., St. Louis
 Staples, Edward, Jefferson City
 Stockwell, Mrs. Daisy, Imperial
 Summers, Edward D., Jefferson City
 Thayer, Mrs. K. E., Fayette

Trimble, Ned M., North Kansas City
Troxel, Mrs. Farron, Ontario, Calif.
Tucker, A. R., Westboro
Vallette, E. B., Nevada
Walker, Ewing, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Weber, Mrs. Kossuth C., Farmington
Welker, Web A., Portageville
Williams, Mrs. J. E., Marshall
Williams, Mrs. Roy D., Boonville
Wright, J. F., Carrollton

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Three hundred and sixty-two applications for membership were received by the Society during the four months of May, June, July, and August, 1954. The total membership as of August 31, 1954, is 7,126.

The new members are:

Abbett, Charles M., Tuscumbia
Acre, Harry F., Delta
Adams, B. C., Kansas City
Adams, Mrs. E. D., Richmond Heights
Adams, Minnie, Chester, Illinois
Allen, Mrs. Birt S., Bethany
Allen, Mrs. Walter G., Columbia
Allen, J. S., Van Buren
Allison, Hugh Nathaniel, Albuquerque,
New Mexico
Anderson, Morton, St. Catherine
Ava Public Library, Ava
Barnes, John Hancock, Charlottesville,
Virginia
Barnett, Alvin J., Cuba
Barron, J. W., Charleston
Baugh, C. P., Pittsburg, Kansas
Bealke, Frances M., Sullivan
Belden, Mrs. H. M., Columbia
Betzler, Charles E., LIFE, St. Louis
Black, C. S., Pasadena, California
Bland, William C., Springfield
Blanton, Mrs. L. B., Desloge
Blaser, Mrs. Frank E., Wichita, Kans.
Blume, Mrs. Paul, Springfield
Blythe, Mrs. Carl E., Puerto Rico
Bogan, Kenneth G., Torrance, Calif.
Bohrer, Mrs. E. Claude, West Plains
Boles, Mrs. Warren M., Versailles
Boonslick Regional Library (2), Sedalia
Boston, Mrs. R. L., New Ulm, Minne-
sota
Bowman, Lyman R., Sikeston
Boyd, Mrs. J. O., Keokuk, Iowa

Boyer, Mrs. Mary J., Imperial
Bradford, Mrs. Mabel, Prairie Village,
Kansas
Bradley, F. A., Washington
Bray, Mrs. Lynn, LIFE, Fruitland,
Idaho
Bray, William A., LIFE, Columbia
Bremer, Mrs. Lena E., Bellflower,
Calif.
Briscoe, Mrs. Wade, West Plains
Bronaugh High School, Bronaugh
Brown, Alpha N., Kansas City
Brown, Joe M., Springfield
Buck, Edward O., Oakland, California
Burks, Mrs. Charles A., Bolivar
Burnett, Henry, Bucklin
Campbell, Mrs. K. L., Brownsville,
Tex.
Cantlon, R. Perry, Liberty
Cargill, Jesse T., Easton, Maryland
Carlson, C. Ray, LIFE, Joplin
Carpenter, A. C., Ottawa, Kansas
Carter, Mrs. Paul H., Salisbury
Cary, Joel, Carrollton
Catlin, Florence A., Kansas City
Chandler, Otis L., Richmond
Churchill, Harry, Spokane, Wash.
Churchwell, Thomas E., Shelbyville
Clampett, B. H., Springfield
Clapp, Mrs. Harvey S., Fulton
Click, A. M., Springfield
Click, Mrs. A. M., Springfield
Click, Mrs. John, LIFE, Oxnard, Calif.
Coleman, G. M., St. Joseph

- Collier, Roscoe C., Lebanon
 Conley, William S., Washington
 Conner, Mrs. M. C., Richland, Wash.
 Cooksey, Nathan C., Jefferson City
 Cox, Mrs. Clark, Richmond Heights
 Cox, Lester E., Springfield
 Creel, Wylie, St. Louis
 Croft, Huber O., Columbia
 Cross, Gerald, Lathrop
 Culler, Virgil, Shelbyville
 Curfman, Roy J., Maryville
 Daggs, J. A., Memphis
 Dannevik, William C., Jr., Kansas City
 David, Mrs. Flora, Bonner Springs,
 Kansas
 Davis, Joe, Bethel
 Day, Mrs. Johnnie, Excello
 De LaPorte, J. C., Hannibal
 Dickson, Howard, Dexter
 Dorsey, Harvey E., Moro, Illinois
 Drew, Mrs. H. M., Whiting, Ind.
 Duckers, Mrs. Sadie Zumwalt, Wet-
 more, Kansas
 Dutton, Howard U., Bethel
 Eaton, Gene, Loose Creek
 Eberstadt, Edward, New York, N. Y.
 Edom, Clifton C., LIFE, Columbia
 Edwards, Mrs. Ruth, Orrick
 Eiffert, Larry, Springfield
 Elliff, J. C., Hubbard Woods, Ill.
 Elliott, Mrs. Benora M., Fayette
 Ellis, Mrs. Lorraine, Columbia
 Ellis, Robert C., Chevy Chase, Md.
 Ellsinore High School, Ellsinore
 English, Earl, LIFE, Columbia
 Fairfax District R-III School, Fairfax
 Fellows, Mrs. Norris L., Springfield
 Ferguson, Mrs. Clair A., Jefferson,
 Iowa
 Finch, James A., Cape Girardeau
 Fisher, Mrs. W. F., Warrensburg
 Fleming, J. Will, Jr., Moberly
 Forsythe, Alfred S., Jefferson City
 Foster, Mrs. Irene, Klamath Falls,
 Oregon
 Freeman, Fred R., Kansas City
 Fremont C-V School, Van Buren
 Fuerhoff, Henry, St. Charles
 Fuller, Glenn M., Kansas City
 Gardner, Mrs. Ray P., Kirksville
 Garesche, Robert A., Farmington
 Gentry, F. D., Springfield
 Gentry, Claude, Baldwin, Miss.
 Giffen, Lawrence E., Jefferson City
 Gilbert, Jack J., Kirkwood
 Gilmore, Boyd O., Springfield
 Gilmore, Mrs. Boyd O., Springfield
 Gist, William Wilmot, Kansas City
 Goodin, Mrs. Katherine Kleiss, Mon-
 trose, Iowa
 Goomrigian, Mrs. Edward, Phila-
 delphia, Pa.
 Grandin Public Schools, Grandin
 Greenstreet, L. O., Union
 Griffith, Clark C., Washington, D. C.
 Grossenheider, Mrs. J. W., Lebanon
 Hackett, W. M., Little Rock, Ark.
 Hackley, Nora, Warrensburg
 Hader, Mrs. J. C., Lone Jack
 Hagler, C. W., Quincy, Ill.
 Hall, Mrs. James H., Springfield
 Hammer, O. C., Allendale
 Hankewich, Mrs. Robert, Brookfield,
 Wisconsin
 Hanson, Joseph Mills, Manassas, Va.
 Harrison, George M., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Harrison, Harriet, Duluth, Minnesota
 Hartley, H. O., Springfield
 Hatten, Homer, Rogersville
 Heinkel, Fred V., Columbia
 Heldman, Stella, Jefferson City
 Helm, Maud, New Haven
 Henderson, J. P., Excelsior Springs
 Henderson, Paul H., Columbia
 Hendren, Glenn W., Liberty
 Henley, Robert W., Kirkwood
 Henry, Mrs. James N., North Kansas
 City
 Henson, Searcy T., Kansas City
 Hifner, Mrs. Henry J., Independence
 Higgins, Mrs. A. J., Platte City
 Higgins, Donald Lee, Maryville
 Hill, Mrs. E. H., Bonner Springs, Kans.
 Hilton, Rudolph, Kansas City
 Hinton, Victor, LIFE, Joplin
 Holding, Mrs. Vera Zumwalt, Tipton,
 Oklahoma
 Holley, W. M., Afton

- Hoover, A. E., Chillicothe
 Hubble, Janie, Springfield
 Hughes, Allen, Richmond
 Huntsman, F. C., St. Louis
 Hutton, John W., Marion, Illinois
 Hybbert, Mrs. J. Edward, Sherburn, Minnesota
 Jackson, Andrew S., St. Louis
 Jackson, Mrs. O. K., LIFE, Joplin
 Johnson, Mrs. Earl, Brookfield
 Johnson, Hesper, LIFE, Joplin
 Johnson, Robert H., Palmyra
 Jolly, B. N., Mexico
 Jones, Mrs. Fay H., St. Paul, Minn.
 Jordan, Mrs. Earl, Columbia
 Jordan, Roscoe C., St. Charles
 Kemper, Joseph C., St. Louis
 Kephart, Eva Holley, Kirksville
 Kerns, Ralph H., St. Joseph
 Kidwell, Mrs. Arleen G., Versailles
 Kilb, Powell, Bethel
 Kindle, Mrs. Morris, St. Joseph
 Kitch, C. A., Jr., Jefferson City
 Klein, Karl, Kansas City
 Kniglet, Joem, Kansas City
 Krampf, Louis P., St. Louis
 Langdon, David D., Kansas City
 Laur, T. A., Westboro
 Leffen, Stanford, LIFE, Joplin
 Lennox, Mrs. Robley, Sikeston
 Lippert, Harold T., Webster Groves
 Loeb, Benjamin L., Muskegon, Mich.
 Love, Mrs. Edward K., St. Louis
 Love, Mrs. R. B., Springfield
 Lurk, Mrs. Henry, Ste. Genevieve
 McDuffee, Ward, Macon
 McNaull, Margaret Woodson, Charlotte, North Carolina
 McLaughlin, Mrs. Florence M., Independence
 Maack, Alvin W., Union
 Manley, C. B., Springfield
 Marriott, Mrs. Cecil, Excelsior Springs
 Marshall, J. Frank, Asheville, N. C.
 Martin, C. L., St. Louis
 Menefee, James H., Hyattsville, Md.
 Menge, Mrs. Julia, Farmington
 Meyer, Mrs. Charles, St. Louis
 Meyer, Charlotte, Moscow Mills
 Meyer, Hobart, Brownsville, Tex.
 Metz High School, Metz
 Miller, Galen, LIFE, Santa Cruz, California
 Miller, Mrs. Ruth Radford, Phoenix, Arizona
 Miller, Mrs. Ray B., Excelsior Springs
 Mills, Ralph W., Springfield
 Monte Vista Public Library, Monte Vista, Colorado
 Moore, Fred, Bethany
 Moore, William Forrest, Springfield
 Morgan, Barney N., LIFE, Mt. Vernon, New York
 Morton, John N., Springfield
 Moser, Arthur Paul, Springfield
 Mott, Frank Luther, LIFE, Columbia
 Musgrove, Raymond, El Reno, Okla.
 Myers, Ethel, Chicago, Illinois
 Nelson, Nancy, Washington, D. C.
 Nevada High School, Nevada
 Newberger, Berthold, LIFE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 Nichols, Thomas Sawyer, Arnold
 Nystrom, Mrs. T. R., LIFE, Houston, Texas
 Offineer, Kenneth N., Gravois Mills
 Ogan, Harvey, Kansas City
 Ogg, Mrs. Harry, Rayville
 Ostmann, August, St. Charles
 Owings, Mrs. Albert C., Warrensburg
 Pace, Laura Jane, Rocheport
 Palmer, Jane, Hickman Mills
 Parent, George Lee, Tulsa, Okla.
 Parisi, Mrs. A. D., Hollywood, Calif.
 Parker, Robley, Maplewood
 Paxton, Mrs. John G., Independence
 Pearson, A. R., Kansas City
 Pearson, John T., Cape Girardeau
 Pener, Ben E., Kansas City
 Perkins, C. J., Kansas City
 Pierce, Mrs. Harold Ladd, Pasadena, California
 Poertner, Fred, St. Charles
 Pohlman, Mrs. George, Macon
 Polson, Edna R., Warrenton
 Pondrom, Mrs. Mae W., Florissant
 Probst, Louis H., Kansas City
 Pulliam, Nolan D., Stockton, Calif.

- Ralston, L. T., Kansas City
 Rapp, Mrs. Irma K., Union
 Ratushinsky, John A., St. Louis
 Regan, Maurice J., LIFE, Columbia
 Retallick, Harold J., Springfield
 Reynolds, Mrs. Fred, Perry
 Rienhoff, William F., Baltimore, Md.
 Riley, Frank, Waverly
 Robertson, J. J., Columbia
 Robertson, J. Marion, Marshall
 Robinson, Leah, LIFE, Joplin
 Rock Port District School R-II, Rock
 Port
 Rodgers, Mrs. Weldon, Paris
 Ross, P. J., Grant City
 Roth, Henry, Columbia
 Rother, Henry, St. Charles
 Rutledge, R. E., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Sampson, Willis B., Albany
 Sander, Edwin W., Jackson
 Sappington, Harold H., Kansas City
 Scales, H. Colvin, Portageville
 Schoene, Mary Patricia, St. Louis
 Schowalter, J. W., Potosi
 Schuppener, D. D., Kansas City
 Schwensen, Carl F., Warrensburg
 Scott, Mrs. Virginia, Sweet Springs
 Scott, William D., St. Louis
 Sharp, Eugene W., LIFE, Columbia
 Shea, Mrs. E. M., Nevada
 Sheldon High School, Sheldon
 Shepard, Isabel, Springfield
 Shook, Kenneth M., Springfield
 Shults, Mrs. Archie, St. Clair
 Shutz, Mrs. Byron, LIFE, Kansas
 City
 Sigler, Mrs. J. D., Dexter
 Slagle, Warren E., Kansas City
 Slater, R. M., Kansas City
 Smith, Horace C., Beverly Hills, Cal.
 Smith, Lester, Macon
 Smith, Phil, Williamsburg
 Smoot, Lester, Macon
 Snarr, Mrs. Ruth, Montgomery City
 Snead, Marie, LIFE, Fort Worth,
 Tex.
 Soder, Mrs. O. W., Portland, Ore.
 Southern, James A., Independence
 Spencer, Mrs. R. P., Fayette
 Spillman, Ramsay, New York, N. Y.
 Sprout, Sam M., Webster Groves
 Stadler, Fred C., Sullivan
 Stalling, Ernest E., Burlington Jct.
 Stamper, Howard A., Ladue
 Staples, Edward, Jefferson City
 Staples, B. E., St. Louis
 Stapleton, Mrs. William P., Albany
 Steinbach, Mrs. A. W., Shelbyville
 Stephens, J. J., Sand Springs, Okla.
 Stewart, Paul J., Union
 Stockwell, Mrs. Ralph Waldron, San
 Diego, California
 Stone, A. P., Jr., Springfield
 Swisher, Earl, Shelbyville
 Tanner, Fred L., Dexter
 Tarkio District R-I School, Tarkio
 Taylor, Lloyd, Bethel
 Ter Keurst, Arthur J., Warrensburg
 Thatcher, Edward, Inglewood, Cal.
 Thomas, Henry K., Waverly
 Tindle, Mrs. Austin, Lexington
 Tirrell, W. J., Webster Groves
 Townsend, Glen R., Kirkwood
 Trail, Darwin C., University City
 Trail, Robert G., Ferguson
 Trapp, Arthur Lee, Perryville
 Trowbridge, Prentiss S., St. Louis
 Troxell, Mrs. Ferron, Ontario, Cal.
 Truman, Ralph E., Springfield
 Tucker, Mrs. C. M., Columbia
 Turner, Mrs. Edna Stephenson, Mar-
 celine
 Ulen, J. F., Dexter
 Usher, J. Richardson, Clayton
 Van Buren Public Schools, Van Buren
 Van Cleave, J. Wallace, Louisville,
 Kentucky
 Vandiver, Mrs. Louis H., Columbia
 Van Gilder, Marvin L., Golden City
 Vaughn, Jessie, Essex
 Veatch, Lucille, Chicago, Illinois
 Vinton, J. C., Strafford
 Voertman, Russell, Kansas City
 Waddell, M. Frank, Springfield
 Waddill, Jack S., Kansas City
 Waddill, Robert B., Independence
 Walker High School, Walker
 Walker, Mrs. J. W., Bunceton

Walker, Opal, Macon	Willbrand, Carl H., Kansas City
Walsh, Mrs. N. S. Chouteau, St. Louis	Williams, Loyd E., Dexter
Walter, Julius, Afton	Wilson, Charles R., Kansas City
Warrenton Public Schools (2), Warrenton	Wilson, Louis C., Webster Groves
Watson High School, Watson	Woomer, Romeo H., Springfield
Watts, Margaret Ann, Elsberry	Wright City Public Schools (2), Wright City
Westboro District R-IV School, Westboro	Zumwalt, Alta, Independence
Whitaker, Mrs. O. B., LIFE, Joplin	Zumwalt, Charles W., Waverly
White, Mrs. Clifton, Lexington	Zumwalt, Mrs. Dallas, St. Louis
Wiard, Mrs. Lewis D., Bonner Springs, Kansas	Zumwalt, Don E., North Kansas City
Wightman, Margaret, Liberty	Zumwalt, Lester I., Louisiana
Wilburn, E. W., Kennett	Zumwalt, Maurice R., St. Louis
	Zumwalt, Mrs. W. B., Portland, Ore.

MEMBERSHIPS DONATED TO MISSOURI SCHOOLS AND NAMES OF DONORS

From September 1, 1953, through August 31, 1954, these group memberships in the Society have been donated by members or organizations to the schools of eleven counties of the State as follows:

Andrew County Schools.....	(5) by Arthur V. Burrowes, St. Joseph
Atchison County Schools.....	(5) by Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Rock Port
Carter County Schools.....	(5) by E. R. Burrows, Van Buren
Jefferson County Schools.....	(5) by Lewis W. Roop, DeSoto
Lincoln County Schools (2nd year)....	(5) by Joe Wells, Troy
Osage County Schools.....	(5) by William L. Zevely, Linn
Perry County Schools.....	(5) by Leo J. Rozier, Perryville
Ralls County Schools.....	(3) by New London Chapter of the D. A. R.
St. Clair County Schools.....	(2) by Ralph P. Johnson
Vernon County Schools.....	(5) by anonymous donor
Warren County Schools.....	(5) by Mrs. F. E. Schowengert, Warrenton

A number of other school memberships donated by interested members of the Society and listed in the October, 1953, *Review*, have been renewed by the individual schools.

ISIDOR LOEB

Isidor Loeb was born November 5, 1868, at Roanoke, Mo., and died on June 5, 1954, in St. Louis. He was graduated from the University of Missouri in 1887, received M.S. and LL.B. degrees there in 1893, and a Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1901.

He was also awarded an honorary degree from the University of Missouri in 1933 and one from Washington University in 1953.

He had served for thirty-three years on the faculty of the University of Missouri including terms as dean of the faculty, dean of the school of business and public administration, and acting president in 1923. In 1925 he went to Washington University and served as professor and later dean of the school of business and public administration until his retirement in 1940. An authority on state government and the tax structure, he was a leader in the movement that in 1945 resulted in a new Missouri state constitution.

Dr. Loeb had been an invaluable member of the State Historical Society ever since its founding in 1898 and he was its first secretary. He helped draft its petition for incorporation, inaugurated its work of collecting newspapers, and drafted the bill making the Society a trustee of the State. He later served on the Finance Committee for forty-one years, 1901-1942, trustee 1901-1944, life trustee since that time, and president 1944-1947. He was co-editor of the *Journal of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875*, two volumes, and of the *Debates* of that body, twelve volumes—both works published by the Society.

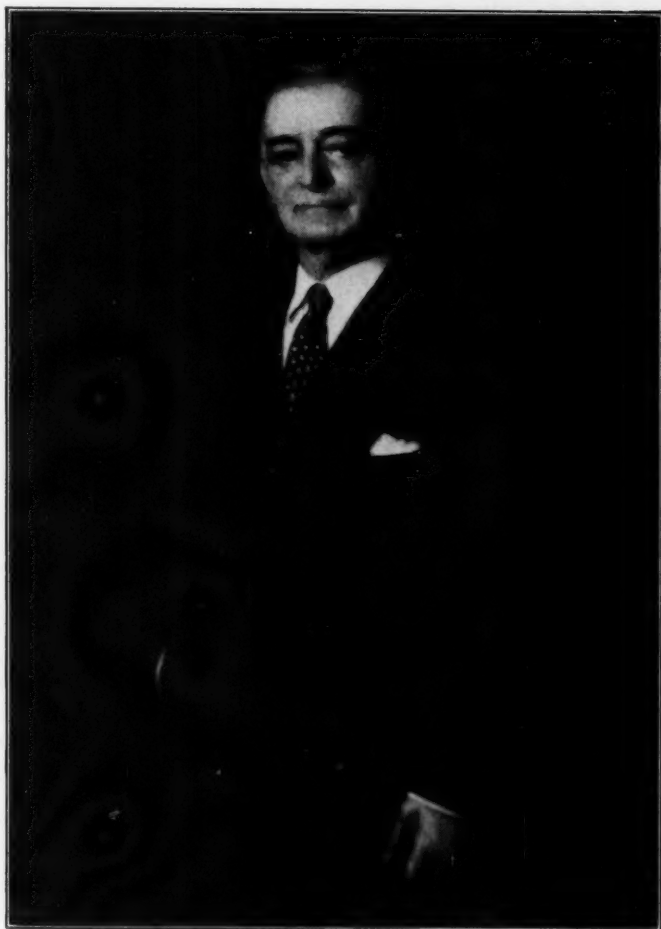
In 1915 he was married to Carrie Lengsfeld, who preceded him in death in 1951. He is survived by one son, Benjamin, and twin daughters, Mrs. Fannie L. Barker and Mrs. Bertha L. Wallbrunn.

THE LATE ISIDOR LOEB MAKES BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY

Word has been received by the Society from the heirs of the late Isidor Loeb that Dr. Loeb, in his will, bequeathed the State Historical Society of Missouri, the sum of \$1000, and, in addition, the oil portrait of himself, painted by J. Scott MacNutt.

The portrait had been presented to Dr. Loeb, as a gift from the Society, at the Annual Meeting in April, 1942, in recognition of his forty-one years of service on the Finance Committee as well as his many other contributions to the founding and development of the Society. Dr. Loeb had mentioned several times during his lifetime that he wished the portrait to be given to the Society on his death. Its eventual hanging in the library of the Society will be a fitting place for it.

Isidor Loeb's two bequests place the final seal of his approval on the Society which has been the recipient of his service for over



Isidor Loeb

Portrait by J. Scott MacNutt

half a century and they show, as well, his concern for the future of the preservation of Missouri culture. What he did was without measure. He added dignity and brilliance to the Society and his guiding hand and scholarly reputation did much to assure its success.

THE STEPHEN B. AND MARY M. HUNTER GIFT TO THE SOCIETY

Stephen B. and Mary M. Hunter of Cape Girardeau have recently shown the esteem in which they hold the State Historical Society of Missouri by the gift to the Society of \$1000. In their letter of transmittal inclosing the check Mr. and Mrs. Hunter said: "wishing, while living, to in some way express our appreciation of the service to the people of Missouri of the State Historical Society, we together make this donation."

Mr. Hunter has been a member of the Society since 1916 and a life member since 1951. He has been a trustee since 1925 and now holds the second longest record among living trustees on the Executive Committee of the Society.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hunter come from pioneer Missouri stock. Stephen B. is a great-grandson of Joseph Hunter II, who came to New Madrid from Kentucky before the War of 1812 and was a major in that war. Joseph's son, Col. Abraham, served in the Missouri legislature for twenty years and Abraham's son, Ben, Stephen's father, was also a member of the legislature and a man of large affairs in Scott County. Stephen B. has for many years been an outstanding figure in the affairs of southeast Missouri and was a delegate-at-large in the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1922-1923. Through his mother, Nancy Bird, he is a descendant of both Abraham Bird for whom Bird's Point is named and Amos Byrd who came to the area in 1798. Mary Medley, Mrs. Stephen B. Hunter, is a descendant of Newman Beckwith who came to Mississippi County from Virginia in 1811 and she is also a descendant of Col. Abraham Hunter through his daughter, Catherine Hunter Beckwith.

DAVID M. WARREN GIVES TWENTY-ONE MORE LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

David M. Warren of Panhandle, Texas, has recently added twenty-one more life memberships in the State Historical Society of Missouri to the list that he has been building up for a number of years. Funds for sixteen of the memberships were provided four years ago but the recipients have just been selected and announced

as follows: Galen Miller, Riverside, Calif.; Barney N. Morgan, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Berthold Newberger, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Maurice Regan, Columbia, Mo.; Mrs. John Click, Oxnard, Calif.; Mrs. Lynn Bray, Fruitland, Idaho; Mrs. T. R. Nystrom, Houston, Tex.; Miss Marie Snead, Fort Worth, Tex.; Mrs. O. K. Jackson, Mrs. O. B. Whitaker, C. Ray Carlson, Victor Hinton, Stanford Leffen, and Johnny Johnson, all of Joplin. The persons named were all members of the 1914 graduating class at Joplin High School and fellow classmates of Mr. Warren.

In August Mr. Warren gave five more life memberships to members of the University of Missouri School of Journalism faculty as follows: Frank Luther Mott, Earl F. English, William A. Bray, Eugene W. Sharp, and Clifton C. Edom. The addition of these five names brings to sixty-six the number of life memberships in the Society given by Mr. Warren.

GREENE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY FORMED

On June 2 a group of interested persons met in the Springfield Public Library for the purpose of organizing a Greene County Historical Society. Marvin E. Tong, president of the Springfield Archaeological Society, acted as temporary chairman of the meeting and committees were appointed on constitution and by-laws and membership.

A larger group met again on June 30 in the library when a permanent organization was effected with a membership of fifty. A constitution and by-laws were adopted providing for affiliation with the State Historical Society, and the following officers elected: Dr. C. Benton Manley, president; William C. Bland, first vice-president; Mrs. Lucile Morris Upton, second vice-president; Mrs. Norris L. Fellows, secretary; and Harry L. Suttle, treasurer. Board members elected were Dr. Harold J. Retallick, Kenneth M. Shuck, and Joseph N. Brown. An unusual feature of the by-laws is the incorporation of a section which provides that of the \$2 membership dues of each member, \$1 is to be forwarded to the State Historical Society for membership in that organization. By this means twenty-two new members from Greene County have been added to the rolls of the State Historical Society.

DR. ELLIS NAMED AS ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
MISSOURI

Dr. Elmer Ellis, for twenty-four years a faculty member of the University of Missouri, has been named as acting-president of the university, beginning on September 10. The appointment was announced by Powell B. McHaney, president of the board of curators, after a meeting of the board on August 11.

A native of North Dakota, Dr. Ellis received his bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of North Dakota, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. In 1930 he earned his Ph.D. degree at the University of Iowa and in 1946 was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree at the University of North Dakota.

He held a Guggenheim fellowship in 1939-1940 during which time he wrote *Henry Moore Teller, Defender of the West* and *Mr. Dooley's America, A Life of Finley Peter Dunne* and edited several other books. Dr. Ellis served with the Military Government department of the U. S. Army from 1943 to 1945 and in 1953 was appointed a member of the Historical Advisory Committee of the Army.

Dr. Ellis has been president of the National Council for the Social Studies, 1937, and president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, 1950-1951. During the academic year 1951-1952 he went to Europe on a Fulbright grant as visiting professor at the University of Amsterdam. Dr. Ellis has been vice-president of the University of Missouri in charge of extra-divisional educational activities, dean of the arts and science college, and professor of history. He is a life member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

GRADUATE THESES RELATING TO MISSOURI

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE GRADUATE THESES, 1952-1953

The masters' theses accepted by the Northeast State Teachers College during 1952-1953 which are of interest to the Missouri historian are as follows:

Bailey, Eutopia O., *The Small Town in Twentieth Century Missouri Fiction, 1900-1950*.

Gingrich, Lucille, *A Follow-Up Study of Former Students of Buchanan High School, Troy, Missouri, with Respect to Typewriting, Shorthand, Bookkeeping, and General Business*.

- Shatto, Dorothy C., *Uses Made by High School Graduates of Knowledge Gained in Typewriting Classes in the Galt, Missouri, High School.*
- Shockley, Kenneth S., *The Status of Business Education in the Negro Secondary Schools of Missouri.*

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY GRADUATE THESES, 1952-1953

The masters' theses accepted by Saint Louis University during 1952-1953 which are of interest to the Missouri historian are as follows:

- Lannen, Sister Eleanor, D. C., *History of Saint Vincent's Hospital of Saint Louis and Related Developments.*
- Owens, Hugh Morris, S. J., *History of Rockhurst College [Kansas City]—The First Quarter-Century (1914-1939).*
- Stansell, Sister Mary Eustacia, C.P.P.S., *Early Catholic Education in the Archdiocese of Saint Louis from Citations in the Catholic Press.*
- Wilson, Elizabeth Imogene, *Calendar of the Papers of John Dougherty, 1823-1863, in Archives of the Missouri Historical Society in the Jefferson Memorial at Saint Louis.*

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS CITY GRADUATE THESES, 1952-1953

The masters' theses accepted by the University of Kansas City during 1952-1953 which are of interest to the Missouri historian are as follows:

- Black, Henry, *An Economic History of the Predecessor Companies of the Kansas City Power and Light Co., 1881-1900.*
- Sweeney, John D., *A Proposal to Form a New Greater Kansas City Area Government.*

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI GRADUATE THESES, 1952-1953

The masters' theses accepted by the University of Missouri during 1952-1953 which are of interest to the Missouri historian are as follows:

- Cohen, Murray, *The Crusade Against Election Fraud by the Post-Dispatch and Star-Times of St. Louis in 1936.*
- Elliott, Brownlee Wilmoth, *The Literary Editing of Nathaniel Patten, Jr., from 1822-1835 in the Missouri Intelligencer.*
- Parrish, William Earl, *The Provisional Government in Missouri 1861-1865.*
- Plessinger, Martin Kocker, *Developments in Color-Gravure Printing by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*
- Shull, Bettie B., *A Survey of the Vocabulary of Eight Western Missouri Valley Counties.*
- Turley, Alice Hayden, *A History of the School District of the City of Hannibal, Missouri, 1866-1931.*

The doctoral dissertations for the same period are:

- Bain, Jack M., *A Rhetorical Criticism of the Speeches of James A. Reed.*
 Bounous, Blaine Lavon, *A Follow-Up Study of the Graduates of the Missouri School for the Deaf 1930-1952.*
 Coughenour, Charles Milton, *Social Stratification in a Northeast Missouri Farming Community.*
 Ford, Edmund Albert, Jr., *A Study of Education News in Sixteen Missouri Daily Newspapers.*
 Fulmer, William Edmund, *The Professional Status of the Missouri Superintendents of Schools and Their Opinions Concerning Educational Training.*
 Green, Harold Ernest, *A Comparison of School Districts in Missouri before and after Reorganization.*
 Hanks, Glen Lester, *The Development of Public School Finance in the Kansas City School District.*
 Hereford, Herman Lee, *Some Solutions to Selected School-Community Problems Encountered by Missouri Superintendents.*
 Johnson, John Spencer, *Leadership Process in the Development of the Missouri School Reorganization Law.*
 McCandless, Perry G., *Thomas H. Benton, His Source of Political Strength in Missouri from 1815 to 1838.*
 Peterson, Norma Lois, *B. Gratz Brown, The Rise of a Radical, 1850-1863.*
 Platz, Marvin Herman, *Attitudes and Opinions of Missouri Teachers and Administrators Relative to Some Problems in the Further Professionalization of Teaching.*
 Price, Gordon Williams, *Program Changes in Public Junior High Schools of Missouri, 1914-1952.*
 Runyan, Charles Shelby, *The Development of Taxation to Support the Public Schools in Missouri.*
 Thurman, A. L., Jr., *A Rhetorical Criticism of the Speaking of Joseph Wingate Folk.*
 Towne, Ruth Warner, *The Public Career of William Joel Stone.*
 Whaley, Robert Franklin, *A Study of School Expenditures of Pupils in Selected Missouri Public Secondary Schools.*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY GRADUATE THESES, 1952-1953

The masters' theses accepted by Washington University during 1952-1953 which are of interest to the Missouri historian are as follows:

- Ellinger, Ruth Nickolaus, *Mark Twain's Hannibal—1839-1853.*
 French, Cecil Lynn, *The Social and Economic Correlates of Isolation for the Counties of Missouri.*
 Grippi, Charles Salvatore, *The Daniel Boone Legend.*

The doctoral dissertations for the same period are:

- Loos, John Louis, *A Biography of William Clark, 1770-1813.*
 Shanklin, Wilbur M., *Medical Education in St. Louis, 1836-1861.*

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Clay County Missouri Historical Society, in the furtherance of its drive to have the old Watkins Woolen Mill farm made a state park, sponsored a week end of festivities on July 16 and 17 for a number of invited guests, among whom were eighteen members of the Missouri General Assembly. On Friday, July 16, E. C. Eppley, owner and operator of The Elms hotel in Eureka Springs, complimented the guests with a dinner at the hotel, followed by introductions by Ernest L. Capps, president of the society, and an address given by John S. Lodwick of Excelsior Springs. On Saturday the group was entertained at a barbecue held at the Watkins farm when approximately 300 persons were in attendance. Senator Clayton W. Allen of Rock Port and Senator Floyd R. Gibson of Independence were speakers at the meeting which was presided over by Mr. Capps.

The Cole County Historical Society met in the garden at the home of Mrs. Emmett P. North, Jefferson City, on July 27. Judge Roy D. Williams of Boonville spoke on "Boonslick Hall of Fame."

The Gentry County Historical Society held a meeting at King City on August 1 at which time it was voted to become an auxiliary of the State Historical Society of Missouri. The Society now has 214 members.

A Greene County Historical Society was organized on June 30 with Dr. C. Benton Manley as president. For further details see subhead elsewhere in this issue.

The Historical Association of Greater St. Louis held its annual dinner meeting at Monticello College, Godfrey, Ill., on May 22. Prof. Jasper Cross delivered his presidential address on the subject "Southern Illinois Copperheadism—Fact or Fiction."

The Jasper County Historical Society held its first annual dinner meeting at the First Presbyterian Church in Webb City on June 30, 1954, with Senator Allen McReynolds as the guest speaker. The society now has over 300 members. Officers were elected as follows: Era Hatcher, Cartersville, president; Carl Kirchner of Carthage, Hal M. Wise, Jr. of Webb City, and Mrs. Ethel Ball Chenoweth of Joplin, vice-presidents; Mrs. Alice C. Rozelle, Webb City, secretary; and Don O. Adamson, Webb City, treasurer.

The Native Sons of Kansas City presented the new entrance to historic Union Cemetery in Kansas City in dedication ceremonies on Memorial Day, May 30. Senator David M. Proctor of Kansas City spoke on "Union Cemetery and Kansas City Since 1857."

The Pike County Historical Society met July 6 at the new museum in Clarksville with ninety members and friends present for the dedication of the museum. Mrs. Oliver Howard of New London, the guest speaker, talked on the history of railroading in Missouri and C. Leo Howdeshell of Elsberry and Judge Omer Brown of Troy continued with a history of the Shortline (St. Louis and Hannibal) Railroad, which was completed through Pike County in 1882. Milton Duvall of Clarksville explained civic improvements being made in Clarksville and Oliver Howard told something of the archaeological specimens in the museum. Mrs. R. L. Motley, president of the society, reported on the work being done by the society, which now has 205 members.

The Platte County Historical Society held its annual meeting on June 6 at the Platte County Boots and Saddle Club. At that time a deed to old Flintlock Baptist Church, on U. S. Highway 71, five miles north of Platte City, was presented to the society by the board of trustees recently organized to transfer the deed from the original board. Flintlock Baptist Church was built in 1848 but was abandoned twenty years ago as a church. The society hopes to have it moved to a more accessible place and restored for use as a museum.

Another project of the society this past year was the erection of a historical marker at Parkville in May. The society also tentatively plans another "Tour of Homes" of Platte County on October 3.

New officers elected at the meeting are: Mrs. E. G. Aker, Parkville, president; Kinzea Cox, Platte City, first vice-president; Miss Elsie Eskridge, Platte City, second vice-president; Mrs. Florence Stapp, Platte City, treasurer; Sam King, Kansas City, recording secretary; and Mrs. William Workman, Parkville, corresponding secretary.

The St. Joseph Historical Society is closely connected with the St. Joseph Museum. The society meets in the museum building and the society's president, Bartlett Boder, is a frequent con-

tributor to the *Museum Graphic*, the museum's magazine. Recent articles by Mr. Boder have been "Old Saint Jo" and "Who Was Little Boy Blue?", both appearing in the spring issue.

Officers of the Webster County Historical Society called a county-wide mass meeting on June 11 at Marshfield to discuss a proposal for observing the county's centennial in 1955. The meeting was well attended and a central executive committee, of one man and one women from each town in the county, was elected to proceed with plans.

ANNIVERSARIES

Farmington observed its sesquicentennial on July 31 with a celebration which highlighted the partial restoration of the old Long House, built by Philip Graham Long in 1833 and recently renovated by the Farmington Monday Club. Some of the proceeds of the celebration are to be used for further restoration of the old house.

The *Farmington News* devoted a large part of its issue of July 30 to a description of the homecoming plans and to articles on the history of Farmington, among which was one by Henry C. Thompson, another by Mrs. Julia Menge who was born near Farmington in 1881, and a third copied from some "Old Times" articles which appeared earlier in the *St. Francois County Democrat*.

Locust Grove Methodist Church at Midway held a "service of dedication" on June 6 in observance of the 137 years of continuous service of the church. Bishop Ivan Lee Holt gave the address. A forty-five page booklet giving a brief history of the church by the late Ruby Westlake Freudenberger and Mrs. Lance Henderson was given the Society by Paul H. Henderson.

The Presbyterian Church in Liberty celebrated the 125th anniversary of the founding of the church on Sunday, August 29. The Rev. J. M. Bemiss, former pastor, delivered the sermon in the morning and at the commemoration vesper service in the afternoon, and the present pastor, the Rev. David T. Agnew conductor the communion service.

Bucklin, Mo., celebrated its centennial and sixteenth annual homecoming with a four-day festival August 18-21. A parade was

the feature of the first day. The dedication of a permanent memorial to the founders of Bucklin was the event of paramount interest on the second day, when Senator George A. Rozier of Jefferson City gave the historical, dedicatory address. Bucklin was founded in 1854 by James H. Watson and Dr. John F. Powers and was named for Major Bucklin, chief engineer of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in an unsuccessful bid for the railroad division point. A historical pageant depicting the city's history in successive periods was presented each of the last three nights to capacity crowds.

The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod celebrated the centennial of the founding of the synod's Western District with a four-day convention held in St. Louis June 20-24. The Western District was founded in 1854 at old Trinity Church, St. Louis. The Rev. John W. Behnken, president of the synod, and the Rev. Theodore A. Weinhold, president of the Western District, officiated at the ceremonies held at Kiel Auditorium and Concordia Seminary.

The First Presbyterian Church of Oregon, Mo., celebrated its centennial with all day services on October 25, 1953. The church was organized as an Old School Presbyterian Church on January 1, 1853, in the old frame courthouse at Oregon by two missionaries to the Indians. A booklet giving the church officers, a register of pastors, and a short history of the church was given the State Historical Society by Mrs. Byrd Asher.

Marionville, in Lawrence County, observed its centennial with a four-day celebration June 17-20. A historical pageant, written by Mrs. Joy L. Brown and directed by Ishmael H. Gardner, was presented each evening to capacity crowds and a museum displayed collections of pioneer handicraft and Indian relics from the Marionville mounds. Speakers included Congressman Dewey Short, Dr. L. E. Meador of Springfield, and Attorney General John Dalton.

The Liberty Baptist Church at McFall celebrated its 100th anniversary on August 8.

Just 100 years ago October 25, Jacob Graf, a Swiss, purchased the German weekly newspaper published at Hermann called *Die Wochenblatt*. He changed the name to the *Hermanner Volksblatt* and he and later his widow and their descendants published the

paper until April 18, 1928, when it went out of existence. In the meantime, however, the Grafs had launched an English paper, the *Advertiser-Courier*, as successor to the *Volksblatt*, which is still being published with Julius J. Graf as editor. The year 1954 therefore rounds out 100 years that the paper has been in the Graf family.

Whitesville Baptist Church in Andrew County celebrated its 100th anniversary with services on July 25.

At 9:13 on June 4, following a square dance on the street at St. Joseph, a Marysville, Kan., Pony Express party, accompanying a 1954 version of a Pony Express rider on his horse, set out from the Pony Express stables in St. Joseph for Marysville as part of the centennial celebration of that city. The rider carried a letter from Mayor Stanley I. Dale of St. Joseph to the mayor of Marysville, extending greetings.

The St. Joseph *News-Press* celebrated seventy-five years of service to the community with the publication on May 30 of a special edition largely devoted to the history of the period since 1879 in that community. The six-sectioned edition covered businesses which were fifty or more years old, churches, and other institutions in the whole trade area served by the *News-Press*, which included a number of surrounding counties. Pictures of "then" and "now" enlivened the fine birthday issue.

Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington has been authorized by the post office department in Washington to use a special cancellation in connection with the academy's seventy-fifth anniversary. The cancellation will be used on all outgoing first class mail from Lexington for six months starting July 1.

Wentworth was founded by Stephen G. Wentworth in 1880 to perpetuate the name of his son, William Wentworth. The academy will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary with the opening of the 1954-1955 academic year in September.

The Eldon *Advertiser* celebrated its sixtieth anniversary with the publication of a forty-page supplement to the regular edition of June 10. The supplement gives a history of the newspaper from its first edition of 1894 which was set by hand and printed on a

hand-cranked army press, to the present modern plant owned by Wallace G. Vernon. A history of the community is also given with pictures of both old and new business establishments and scenes.

The silver anniversary of home demonstration work in Ralls County was celebrated with a "Homemaker's Banquet" in Perry on May 6. Mrs. Oliver Howard, in an article in the *Hannibal Courier-Post* of the same date gives a history of the work which was started in 1928 when William Rhea, county agent, first encouraged farm women to organize clubs.

A booklet compiled by Mrs. Mae Truitt of Versailles, entitled "Glensted Methodist Church," has been sent the Society by Ilene Yarnell of Versailles. It commemorates the fifty years of service which the present church building has given Glensted community.

The Liberty High School Annual of 1954, *The Spectator*, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the first annual issued in 1904, by dedicating this year's book to the subject of "Traditions." Mrs. Ethel Massie Withers of Liberty, who as Miss Ethel Massie was the faculty sponsor of the first annual, was asked to write the text for the anniversary page. Mrs. Withers gives a good comparison of the two yearbooks in an article in the *Liberty Tribune* of August 29.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

The Harry S. Truman Library, which will house the official papers of Truman in his nearly two full terms as President, will be located at Independence, Mo., according to an announcement on July 7 by Basil O'Connor, chairman of the board of trustees of the Harry S. Truman Library, Inc. A thirteen and one-half acre tract of land has been donated for the site by the city of Independence and \$900,000 has been contributed of the sum necessary for the library.

When completed the library will contain an estimated 3,500,000 documents and papers, now stored in the Jackson County Courthouse at Kansas City. Architects for the building are Edward N. Nield of Shreveport, La., and Alonzo H. Gentry of Kansas City.

The Arrow Rock historical marker, one of a number being erected under the joint program of the State Historical Society and

the State Highway Commission, was dedicated at ceremonies on August 15, by Hugh Stephens of Jefferson City, who was chairman of the committee that restored old Arrow Rock Tavern. The marker was presented for dedication by F. C. Barnhill of Marshall, a trustee of the State Historical Society. Others on the program were: John R. Lawrence, president of the Saline County Historical Society; Harris D. Rodgers and Rex M. Whitton of the State Highway Commission; John H. Denny, president of the Boonslick Historical Society; Roy D. Williams of Boonville, a trustee of the State Historical Society; and John R. Hall and William I. Ferguson of Marshall.

The remains of Bishop Joseph Rosati, first Catholic bishop of St. Louis, were returned to St. Louis from Rome, Italy, on August 26 and reinterred in the crypt beneath the Chapel of All Souls at the St. Louis Cathedral, St. Louis. A Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter.

Bishop Rosati was born in Naples in 1789 and in 1815 he became a member of a small band of Lazarist fathers who came to America with Bishop du Bourg. Three years later he was serving as head of St. Mary's of the Barrens Seminary in Perry County. In 1826 he became Bishop of St. Louis and it is from the date of his bishopric there that most of the oldest Catholic institutions in St. Louis date. Bishop Rosati died in Rome September 25, 1843, while on a mission for the church.

W. F. Yates of Richmond, Mo., has given an endowment of \$250,000 to William Jewell College to establish a chair of chemistry at the college in memory of his son, James Andrew Yates, a 1927 graduate who died in 1936. The gift was announced at the commencement exercises on May 31 and was accepted by Dr. Walter Pope Binns, president of William Jewell. The father, W. F. Yates, a trustee of the college, was graduated from William Jewell in 1898.

The new addition to the Boone County Hospital in Columbia, a memorial to members of the armed forces from Boone County who lost their lives in World War II, was dedicated on Sunday, July 11 with appropriate ceremonies. Dr. F. G. Nifong, donor with Mrs. Nifong of the original \$100,000 which started the fund for new wing, presented the addition to Thomas Diggs, presiding judge of the county court. Mayor Howard B. Lang, Jr., of Columbia made the dedicatory address.

William H. Danforth, St. Louis philanthropist and founder of the Ralston Purina Company, announced on June 19 the gift of \$100,000 to Vassar College to establish the W. H. Danforth fund designed to further the spiritual growth of Vassar students. Mr. and Mrs. Danforth and the Danforth Foundation established by them have given chapels and fellowships on thirteen campuses throughout the United States. Two of their chapels are at Pilgrim Congregational Church and Barnes Hospital, both in St. Louis.

A \$1000 grant toward financing a memorial plaque to the late Joseph Pulitzer was announced on August 23 by the New York Community Trust. The proposed plaque will be located near the site of the *New York World* building where Pulitzer, father of the present editor of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, published the *World* from 1883 until his death in 1911.

Miss Ella Victoria Dobbs, late professor of applied arts at the University of Missouri, was honored on June 9 by the presentation of her portrait to the university in ceremonies held in the Memorial Student Union. The portrait, executed by Ned Etheridge, was given by friends of Miss Dobbs and was presented at the ceremonies by Miss Verna Wulfekammer, chairman of the portrait committee. President Middlebush accepted the painting for the university and Deans L. G. Townsend and Elmer Ellis gave short talks honoring Miss Dobbs. The portrait will be hung in the art department.

A plaque honoring the late Harry B. Hawes for his work as a statesman and conservationist was unveiled in Big Spring State Park near Van Buren, by the Isaak Walton League, the National Wildlife Federation, and the Wildlife Management Institute. Carl Shoemaker of Washington acted as master of ceremonies. Hawes' daughter, Mrs. Payton Hawes Dunn of Washington, D. C., was present at the unveiling.

The old Bollinger mill and the twenty-acre tract of land on which it stands near Burfordville has been purchased by C. A. Vandivort of Cape Girardeau. He and his wife, a descendant of Col. George Frederick Bollinger who established the mill and for whom Bollinger County was named, called a meeting there on July 4 of all of the other descendants of the twenty original families who accompanied Col. Bollinger to Missouri from North Carolina in the

1790's. The plan was to incorporate the descendants as a non-profit organization in which each person would be given shares of the property, but it was decided instead, by the nearly 1000 persons present, to select a committee of five to investigate the proper procedure and report at another meeting to be held this fall.

The mill was built originally in 1799, was destroyed in the Civil War, and was rebuilt later to function until recent years. One of Missouri's few remaining covered bridges spans the mill pond. Col. Bollinger, who served in the War of 1812 and was active politically until his death in 1842, is buried near the tract.

Alexander W. Graham Roadside Park, on Highway 40 near Mineola, was dedicated at ceremonies presided over by Robert E. Lee Hill of Columbia on July 11. Land for the park was donated by Graham's sisters, Miss Emily Graham and Mrs. Arthur Radford of Hancock, Ia., and his son, William A. Graham, of San Diego, Calif. Mrs. Sam S. Nowlin was chairman of the program sponsored by the Montgomery County Garden Clubs.

A new roadside park, the Maude Hall Jones Park, was approved in June by the State Highway Commission. The two acres of ground for the park, which is two miles north of Ashland on Highway 63, was donated by Lue C. Lozier, Supreme Court Commissioner, and is scheduled to be opened this fall with a dedication sponsored by the Garden Club of Columbia.

The "Appreciation Banquet" held in Rothwell Gymnasium on June 10 as a climax to "Middlebush Appreciation Day" was an outstanding event on the University of Missouri campus. Over 500 persons attended the banquet at which Cullen Coil, president of the University of Missouri Alumni Association, was toastmaster. Dean Seth Slaughter of the Bible College gave the invocation and speakers included: Governor Phil M. Donnelly; Powell B. McHaney, president of the university board of curators; and Darwin A. Hindman, professor of physical education. A very attractive program of the event gave a short history, by Charles C. Clayton, B. J., '25, of Frederick Arnold Middlebush's twenty years as president of the university, and it was illustrated with a number of fine pictures dated from 1934 on.

NOTES

Dr. Elmer Ellis, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Missouri, and acting president of the university, was appointed by Secretary of War Robert T. Stevens as a member of the army's Historical Advisory Committee last spring. This committee consists of six civilian and five army historians, appointed for five-year terms, whose purpose it is to advise in the compilation of a history of the service and its activities. Dean Ellis is a past president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and during 1951-1952 taught history at the University of Amsterdam, Holland, as a Fulbright Lecturer.

Floyd C. Shoemaker spoke at the territorial centennial celebration at Council Grove, Kan., and the dedication of the old Kaw Mission there as a museum on May 12. The old mission was built in 1850 and purchased by the state in 1951 to be used as a shrine honoring the Kaw Indians and the Santa Fé Trail. Mr. Shoemaker spoke on some of the events which linked Kansas and Missouri history.

Sixteen murals depicting the history of St. Louis were unveiled on July 7 in the lobby of the Paul Brown building in St. Louis. They were executed by Frank B. Nuderscher, Charles A. Morgenthaler, and John M. Heller, St. Louis artists.

A history of Stoddard County is being compiled by Judge George Munger and R. Kip Briney of Bloomfield. Work was started on collecting material in 1951.

In the paper published by Trinity Methodist Church of Moberly on May 22, an article by Janet Fleming tells of the coming of Ancil Richardson and Methodism to Randolph County in 1830. Many of Richardson's descendants, among them the Fleming family, are active in Trinity Methodist at the present time.

The new Official Missouri Highway Map for 1954, just off the press, is the last word in maps. The map carries, for the first time, symbols indicating where the highway historical markers so far erected by the State Historical Society and the State Highway Commission are located, it lists highway information centers, patrol

headquarters, rules of the road, the names and addresses of the State Highway Commissioners, and a letter to travelers from Gov. Phil M. Donnelly headed by his picture.

"Missouri's Land of the Osage" is the title of the latest recreational booklet published by the Missouri State Division of Resources and Development. A short historical sketch outlines the founding of the nine counties included in the region—Henry, Cass, Bates, Dade, St. Clair, Cedar, Hickory, Vernon, and Barton. The rest of the booklet is made up of a number of fine pictures by Gerald Massie of the area.

The *Missouri Press News* of July, 1954, carried an article entitled "A Friend of Missouri Newspapermen, Shoemaker is a Man of Varied Talents." The author noted that your secretary has always been a friend of the editors of the state and that he has devoted his life to the State Historical Society of Missouri, which, since 1937, has had more members than any such other organization in the United States. Another article in the same magazine is on C. G. Sagaser, the retired publisher of the *Atlanta Express*, which he published for thirty years.

De Soto, Mo., is featured in the August issue of *Pittsburgh People*, a periodical of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, as one of the eleven "All-America Cities" chosen in a contest conducted by the National Municipal League in conjunction with *Look* magazine. Lewis W. Roop, publisher of the *Jefferson Republic*, has sent the Society a copy of the magazine.

According to an article by Homer Croy in the July 18th issue of *The American Weekly* Jesse James committed his first train robbery at Adair, Iowa, July 21, 1877. The town planned to erect a monument to the event the last week in July, 1954.

Homer Croy gives his home town of Maryville some good publicity in an article in the July-August issue of *Lincoln-Mercury Times*. He reluctantly admits the truth of the name given it by an editor—"hogtown"—but he goes on to describe the town in glowing terms which leave no doubt as to his loyalties.

The County Court of Ralls County has published a booklet revised from an earlier one entitled "Ralls County: Historic Past, Prosperous Present" which is given to tourists who visit the courthouse. Written by Mrs. Oliver Howard, the booklet bears a picture of the historic courthouse on its cover and lists points of interest in the county and the main facts in its past history.

The Lexington Garden Club has made plans for its third annual Homes and Garden Tour on September 25 and 26. Several new and interesting homes have been added to the tour this year and the celebration of Wentworth Military Academy's seventy-fifth anniversary with its full dress parades is an added attraction of the week end.

The summer number of the *Union Electric Quarterly* contains an article on the Missouri Power and Light Company which traces its history from a law passed by the state legislature in 1868 authorizing the building of a gas plant for Jefferson City. Today the company, an associate of Union Electric, serves 60,000 electric and 20,000 gas customers.

The City Council of Kansas City and Mayor William E. Kemp were hosts on June 19 at an awards program in the Municipal Auditorium honoring all city employees of ten or more years of continuous service. A dinner for employees of twenty-five years service preceded the program.

Missouri teachers toured the state in an inspection trip this past summer, which was designed to acquaint them with Missouri's industrial, historic, and recreational points of interest. The trip, sponsored by the State Chamber of Commerce and Central State College at Warrensburg, was from June 13 to 23.

The June eighth grade graduating class of John Scullin School, St. Louis, continued the theme begun in the January graduating exercises which was "From Wood River to the Pacific," the story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804-1806. Miss Stella Michel was in charge of the program.

Harris D. Rodgers, chairman of the State Highway Commission, has sent the Society a copy of the *Cairo* (Ill.) *Evening Citizen*

for May 18, which is a seven-sectioned "Souvenir Bridge edition" issued in celebration of the opening of the Mississippi River bridge as toll free on May 22. The "Missouri Section" contains a number of articles on the early history of Mississippi County, Mo., which lies at the west end of the bridge. Pictures of the Missouri State Highway Commission who attended the festivities were also given.

Mary Joan Boyer of Imperial has been writing a series of articles for the Festus *Daily News-Democrat* on the history of Jefferson County, based partly on an 1876 *History of Townships in Jefferson County*, published by John R. Williams. Beginning May 19 with a general article on the county, she continues with articles on early pioneers and settlements. Some of these articles also appeared in a Kimmswick Homecoming pamphlet of 1954.

The history of the Clay family of St. Francois County is traced in an article by Winston Clay Smith in the Flat River *Lead Belt News* of April 16. The first of the line in America was John Claye who came to Virginia in 1612-13, and it was not until between 1805 and 1810 that one of his descendants, Eleazer Clay, settled in Missouri where he stayed the remainder of his life.

An article entitled "A Rock Was Found," by Adella B. Moore, appeared in the Flat River *Lead Belt News* of June 4. The article gives a short history of Andrew Henry and St. Francois County based on an aged pocket notebook belonging to Mrs. Moore's grandfather, George Breckenridge, and some additional research.

Pioneer amusements are interestingly described in an article by Mrs. Oliver Howard in the Hannibal *Courier-Post* of June 14. Children on the frontier had to get their toys from their surroundings and their parents had little time for fun until they had established a home.

Mrs. Oliver Howard is the author of two historical articles in the Hannibal *Courier-Post* of July 6. One is on brickmaking in early Ralls County and it is illustrated with a picture of the brick home of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Roland, built in 1823 near New London. The other article is an amusing composite of news items and advertisements from the Ralls County newspapers around 1900.

The only remains of Ralls County's oil boom in 1920 is a scar on the earth near Spalding where a well was sunk to a depth of 2,100 feet. Mrs. Oliver Howard, in an article in the *Hannibal Courier-Post* of August 14, recalls the excitement attendant on the drilling and the disappointment at its failure to reach oil.

Marion City and William Muldrow share honors equally in an article written by Mrs. Oliver Howard and published in the *Hannibal Courier-Post* of August 23. Mrs. Howard takes the position that Muldrow was a "first-class promoter" and not the scoundrel that he is sometimes painted and that Marion City was destroyed by politics and not floods.

"A Sturdy Truman at Seventy" is how Doris Fleeson describes Harry S. Truman in an article in the *Kansas City Star* of May 8. She reports that he is mellowed, relaxed, and good humored, and not inclined to be a political prophet although he is convinced that the country is overwhelmingly Democratic.

The 1954 Maifest at Hermann, Mo., was the subject of an article by Maybelle and Karl Klein in the *Kansas City Times* of May 20. The authors tell of Mrs. Anna Hesse's idea of enlarging the annual May picnic into a project which would help the Germans in the community realize the value of their heritage, the development of the idea by the Brush and Palette Club, and the eventual co-operation of the whole town in a successful Maifest. Two fine pictures by Gerald Massie illustrate the article.

The Platte County Historical Society has erected a historical marker at Parkville giving the names and dates of the founding of the community and of Park College. A photograph of the marker and of Mrs. E. G. Aker, president of the society, and Mrs. Katherine McAfee Parker, a granddaughter of one of the founders of the college, appeared in the *Kansas City Times* of May 31 and on the cover of *The Park Alumniad* for June. The latter picture also included one of Dr. W. F. Sanders, who composed the inscription.

On the occasion of the centennial of the admission of Kansas to the Union, W. Thetford LeViness, in an article in the *Kansas City Star* of June 7 recalls a little of the history of the old Sante Fé Trail. The trail had been known since 1719, but it was 1821 before wagons were used on it and 1846 before stage coaches made the trip. The author points out its importance in expanding the boundaries of the United States.

An article by Erma Young in the *Kansas City Star* of June 14 describes the tour of old homes in St. Joseph scheduled for June 19 and 20. Sponsored by the St. Joseph Historic Homes Foundation, the tour will include the homes of Mrs. N. B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hillyard, Mrs. William R. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Feltenstein, Dr. and Mrs. A. B. McGlothlan, and Mrs. R. A. Brown.

Leone Ford Ross of Excelsior Springs, while on a vacation in California, came upon an interview, given thirty-three years earlier by W. T. Singleton, a former freight and passenger agent for the Wabash Railroad at Lexington. Mr. Singleton told an exciting story of a hold-up, by Jesse James, of a stagecoach at Lexington in 1871. Jesse changed clothes with a minister on the coach and later appeared in the ministerial garb when he robbed the ticket office at the Kansas City fair. The interview is reproduced in the *Kansas City Times* of July 7.

Sacajawea, the Shoshone Indian girl who helped guide Lewis and Clark to the Pacific Ocean in 1804, is the subject of an article by Mrs. Clyde Porter in the *Kansas City Star* of July 22. Sacajawea lies buried at Ft. Washakie, Wyo., between the graves of her son Baptiste and adopted son, Basil.

Four billion ice cream cones were sold last year and still it was only fifty years ago that the first one made its appearance at the St. Louis World's Fair. John J. Doohan in an article in the *Kansas City Times* of July 22 gives the story of its discovery and the early start that Missouri and Missourians achieved in the delectable industry.

The guidon, or flag, of old Battery B of the Missouri 2nd field artillery which was carried by the battery in the Mexican border warfare of 1916 has been found and is being restored for presentation to the Liberty Memorial at Kansas City. An article by Jack Williams in the *Kansas City Times* of July 22 relates how Representative Errett P. Scrivner of Kansas City discovered that Major James H. Pillow had the flag.

Missouri-reared Ed Howe was just a struggling young editor when he went to Atchison, Kan., at the age of 23 to found the *Atchison Globe* but he became supreme in the journalism field there. An article by Charles Arthur Hawley in the *Kansas City Star* of August 7 tells of the success of "the sage of Potato Hill," as he was later called.

The *Kansas City Star* of August 8 carried an article outlining the routes to take and things to see on a Sunday drive to Arrow

Rock Tavern. It is the third of a series in the *Star* suggesting drives in the Kansas City territory.

Traveling to California in 1841 was not an easy journey, as John Bidwell discovered when he led a party out from Westport in that year. An article by Vaun Arnold in the *Kansas City Times* of August 17 graphically describes their harrowing experiences.

The Naeter brothers, George A. and Fred, and the work they have done for community betterment through the agency of their newspaper, the Cape Girardeau *Southeast Missourian*, are eulogized in an article by Chester A. Bradley in the *Kansas City Star* of August 22. Bradley also calls attention to a book recently published on the Naeters, *Fifty Years of Public Service* by Leilyn M. Young, which was first written as a master's thesis at the University of Missouri.

A momentous event of 1819, the arrival of the first steamboat at old Franklin on May 28 and at Arrow Rock on May 30, is described in an article by F. C. Barnhill in the *Marshall Daily Democrat-News* of May 30. On arrival at old Franklin a public dinner was given to Capt. Nelson and toasts drunk to all and sundry.

The *Marshall Daily Democrat-News* of June 14, in an article telling of a special service at the Methodist Church honoring fifty-year members, reprinted some interesting historical data on the church, which was collected and read by F. C. Barnhill. The history began with 1865 and was taken from the files of the *Saline County Progress* and from conversations of Mr. Barnhill with several old residents.

L. Mitchell White, editor of the *Mexico Evening Ledger*, draws attention in an article in the issue of August 12 to the Museum of the American Circus at Sarasota, Fla., and the bit of Mexico, Missouri, history enshrined there. A number of outstanding figures in the circus world were from Audrain County. John L. Sullivan is curator of the museum which is one of three established by the late John Ringling at Sarasota.

Two articles by Oliver F. Fink have appeared in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* on successive Sundays, showing, by means of beautifully colored illustrations, how Missouri's architecture has indicated the origin of the state's early settlers. On May 23 the illustrations were of three homes and one barn, and on May 30 they were of four distinctive churches.

The old James Glascock home near New London, built more than 130 years ago, was the scene of a Civil War romance between lovely Lucy Glascock and Absalom Grimes, Confederate spy. Mrs. Oliver Howard, in an article in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of August 9, tells of Grimes' adventuresome life and his marriage to Lucy in 1865.

A "Tribute to Babe Kerr," former saloon keeper and sports enthusiast of Springfield, appeared in the *Springfield Daily News* of Dec. 16 under the authorship of Walter A. Coon. Babe always ran his business in accordance with the law and, according to the author, had a host of friends in Springfield and elsewhere.

"General" Emmett Newton, well-loved citizen of Springfield, is described by Louis W. Reps in an article, "My Most Unforgettable Character," in the *Springfield Daily News* of May 5. Emmett was a friend of the high and mighty but he never lacked the time to do a favor for anyone who needed help.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

State of Missouri Official Manual for the Years 1953-1954. Compiled and published by Walter H. Toberman, Secretary of State. (Jefferson City, Von Hoffmann Press [1954], 1390 pp.) The new blue book is dedicated to "the pioneers who believed in the ultimate greatness of our state" and the feature story by Will Davis on "The Beginnings of Missouri" is an account of how those pioneers shaped a wilderness into a state by 1821. The "foreword" on the same theme, is a quotation from Walter Williams, written in 1904. This manual follows much the same form as in previous years and includes a thirteen-page "Index of Historical Features in Missouri's Official Manual, 1879-1952," compiled by the State Historical Society of Missouri. The format and paper used in the volume are excellent.

Wild Flowers of Missouri. By Theresa C. Ricketts. Photos. by H. W. Rickett & E. M. Palmquist. 2nd edition, rev. and ed. by C. M. Palmquist and C. L. Kucera. *The University of Missouri Bulletin Handbook Series* No. 3. (Columbia: University of Missouri, 1954. 148 pp. \$.75.) A revision of a popular handbook originally published by the University of Missouri in 1937, this book is designed to enable those less familiar with technical terms

to identify any of the host of wild flowers common to Missouri. In one section the flowers are grouped according to blooming season and in others according to shape of leaves, color of flowers, and other characteristics. An "identification key," 156 excellent photographs of plants, and explanations of botanical terms are further aids to the layman. A good grade of paper enhances the attractiveness of the booklet and an index increases its usefulness.

Geography of Missouri. By Robert N. Saveland. (Kansas City: Burton Publishing Co., 1954. 146 pp. \$3.00.) This textbook on Missouri geography, designed to be used in the middle grades, is a fine example of the newer trend in teaching. Its purpose, the stimulation of the pupil to learn more about his state, is accomplished by means of an attractive format, good clear print and pictures, especially the full page illustrations by Gerald Massie, simple language, and the use of such aids as a "Things to do" section at the end of each chapter, suggestive questions, and map exercises. A glossary of terms which might be unfamiliar, a list of books with additional information, and seven tables on Missouri resources and population increase the volume's usefulness.

Overland to California on the Southwestern Trail 1849. Diary of Robert Eccleston. Edited by George P. Hammond and Edward H. Howes. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1950. 256 pp. \$7.50.) This day-by-day account of nineteen-year-old Robert Eccleston's journey from New York to Texas and on to California with the Frémont Association in 1849 is vivid and interesting. Since his party was evidently the first to travel two sections of the Southwestern Trail, the Lower Road from San Antonio to El Paso and the cutoff from the Burro Mountains in New Mexico to Tucson, the narrative is of especial value.

The Opening of the California Trail. The story of the Stevens party from the reminiscences of Moses Schallenberger as set down for H. H. Bancroft about 1885, edited and expanded by Horace S. Foote in 1888, and now edited with introduction, notes, maps, and illustrations by George R. Stewart. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1953. 115 pp.) Young Schallenberger moved to Buchanan County, Mo., in 1842 and in 1844 set out for California with his sister and her husband, Dr. John Townsend, their neighbors, the Montgomerys, the Murphy family from Holt

County, Elisha Stevens, a former trapper, and several others. The historical importance of the expedition's gripping, human-interest story lies in the fact that it was probably the first to open a wagon road to California and to discover and use Donner Pass.

Wagons Roads West. By W. Turrentine Jackson. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1952. 422 pp. \$5.00.) This study is an attempt to show the continuous and dominant part played by the national government in establishing wagon roads west of the Mississippi before the coming of the railroads, 1846-1869. The government subsidized mail deliveries, made contracts for forwarding supplies to Army posts, and in general tried to aid private enterprise in pushing into the West. And, going even further especially after the successful conclusion of the Mexican War, government engineers made a constant search for good road locations and surveyed and improved those found most practicable. There is little mention of Missouri in the volume as the beginning of the Oregon Trail is shown as Ft. Leavenworth and of the Santa Fé Trail as Ft. Smith. Good bibliography, maps, and index.

The People's Health. By Philip D. Jordan. (Saint Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1953. xii, 524 pp. \$5.00.) The author, a professor of history at the University of Minnesota, has recognized the importance of, and incorporated in this study, a history of the public health movement in Minnesota and the personalities connected with it. Few people realize the effort that has gone into the partial transition from private to public control of health and disease prevention and the part now played by the government, and this volume presents the facts in a lively yet scientific manner. The author devotes chapters to the various specific programs in public health: pure water, sewage treatment, etc., and ends with a fine discussion entitled "Patterns for Tomorrow's Health" in which he outlines what yet remains to be done and the merits of proposed plans for doing it. Excellent index.

The Course of Empire. By Bernard De Voto. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1952. xvii, 647 pp. \$6.00.) The last written but the first in sequence of a three-volume series on the "continental experience," this volume, covering a span of 278 years, places an emphasis on geography and the limits imposed by it on the development of the U. S. Beginning with Cortes and ending with Lewis

and Clark's arrival at the Pacific, the author skillfully describes the exploration of the West by different individuals and parties and traces the development of the concept that the U. S. should be a continental unit occupied by a single society. The author, as usual, has made extensive use of the published primary and secondary source material. Twenty-four maps by Erwin Raisz and an excellent bibliography and index add to this scholarly and beautifully-written narrative.

A History of the South. By Francis Butler Sinkins. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1953. xiii, 655, xxiii. pp. \$7.50.) This is a revision of an earlier work, *The South Old and New: A History, 1820-1947*, by the same author. Six chapters have been added at the first on the period before 1820 and two at the last on events since 1947, making a more complete picture of the regional consciousness of the South. This consciousness, the author states, still survives in spite of the South's apparent assimilation of national ideals and techniques. The bibliography is exceptionally helpful. Indexed.

Clarence Monroe Burton, Detroit's Historian. By Patricia Owens Burton. (Detroit: Burton Abstract and Title Co., 1953. 77 pp.) Clarence Monroe Burton earned a fortune between 1874 and 1932 through the Detroit abstract company bearing his name and fame through being the "collector of one of the largest and richest libraries of Americana in the country [and] the generous donor of that collection to his city" in 1914. This biography, written by the wife of a grandson, honors the 100th anniversary of Burton's birth in November, 1853.

David Thompson's Journals Relating to Montana and Adjacent Regions 1808-1812. Edited with an Introduction by M. Catherine White. (Missoula, Mont.: Montana State University Press, 1950. clxi plus 345 pp. \$7.85.) The most interesting part of this volume, for the general reader, is the fine biographical and historical sketch of Thompson contained in the Introduction, which is, as well, a history of the early fur trade and the great British companies engaged in it. The portion of Thompson's journals given here were written during the winters of 1809-1810 and 1811-1812 at a log trading post in Western Montana and it is significant as the earliest record of exploration and commercial enterprise in that area. The journals are extremely well edited and indexed.

The Lady of Arlington. By Harnett T. Kane. (New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1953. 288 pp. \$3.50.) Mary Custis Lee, granddaughter of Martha Washington, heiress to the estate at Arlington, and the wife of Robert E. Lee, is the heroine of this interesting novel. The volume covers the whole period of the Lee's married life and includes several chapters on their years in St. Louis, 1837-1840, where Lee was assigned as an army engineer to save the St. Louis waterfront. His success in forcing the Mississippi to cut away its own sandbar had a great deal to do with his later advancement. The author has had access to many unpublished documents and has had the cooperation of Lee's descendants in writing this fine novel.

OBITUARIES

ALLEN, BIRT S., Bethany: Born May 19, 1884; died June 16, 1954. Known as "Harrison County's historian," he operated an office furnishing financial reports until his retirement. A member of the Society.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM G., Neosho: Born 1875; died June 23, 1954. Owner and publisher of the *Neosho Daily Democrat*, 1908-1952.

BARRON, MRS. J. W., Charleston: Born Oct. 24, 1874; died July 30, 1954. A member of the Society.

BELDEN, HENRY MARVIN, Columbia: Born Oct. 3, 1865; died May 17, 1954. Professor-emeritus of English at the University of Missouri, author of books and articles on ballads and folklore, a former president of the American Folklore Society, and editor of the University of Missouri *Studies* from 1928 to 1943. A member of the Society.

BOLES, WARREN M., Versailles: Born June 16, 1889; died Aug. 3, 1950. A member of the Society.

BOYD, J. O., Keokuk, Ia.: Born Jan. 21, 1876; died Jan. 24, 1954. A member of the Society.

BRIGHT, HADEN H., Columbia: Born Nov. 7, 1884; died Aug. 18, 1954. Prominent in banking circles in Montana and Missouri, he was vice-president of the Columbia Savings Bank. A member of the Society.

BYRUM, PAUL R., Kansas City: Born Feb. 28, 1892; died July 21, 1953. A retired lawyer and a veteran of both World War I and II. A member of the Society.

CLARK, BENNETT CHAMP, Washington, D. C.: Born Jan. 8, 1890; died July 13, 1954. A lawyer, he was U. S. senator from Missouri, 1933-1944, and was appointed judge on the U. S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, in 1944. A veteran of World War I, he was a charter member and former national commander of the American Legion and ex-president of the National Guard Association of the U. S.

CARNAHAN, J. M., Springfield: Born June 7, 1877; died May 3, 1954. An attorney and former U. S. Treasury Department official.

CREASEY, MASON M., Mexico: Born 1865; died Oct. 17, 1953. A retired business man, he was one of the authorities on the early history of Mexico and Audrain County.

EARP, W. L., Nevada: Born 1863; died July 14, 1954. A widely-known publisher and former president of the Daily Mail Printing Co.

FELS, JOHN D., Kirkwood: Born Mar. 16, 1889; died July 9, 1954. Mayor of Maplewood, 1933-1937, state senator, 1946-1950, and a member of the State Board of Probation and Parole since 1950.

FENNER, AUGUST H., St. Joseph: Born June 29, 1878; died Nov. 27, 1953. President of the Western Dairy and Ice Co. from 1913 until his retirement in 1951. A member of the Society.

GREGG, KATE LEILA, Chehalis, Wash.: Born 1883; died July 9, 1954. A teacher of English at Lindenwood College, 1924-1946, she was an authority on the Boon's Lick and Santa Fe trails and on Fort Osage. She was the author of several books and a number of articles in the *Missouri Historical Review* on these subjects. A member of the Society.

HILL, MRS. A. ROSS, Boston: Born Apr. 29, 1875; died June 23, 1954. A civic leader and active in Democratic circles, she was the wife of a former president of the University of Missouri. A member of the Society.

HONIG, LOUIS O., Kansas City: Born Dec. 1, 1888; died Aug. 13, 1954. Former manager of the real estate division of Fox-Midwest Theaters, Inc., he was the author of several historical books and numerous newspaper articles. A member of the Society.

INGLE, TRUMAN L., Fulton: Born Feb. 26, 1894; died May 24, 1954. Superintendent of the Missouri School for the Deaf at Fulton for the last twenty-one years. He had been awarded an honorary LL.D. degree by Westminster in 1951 and was to have received an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., on June 5.

JONES, MRS. MAUDE HALL, Moberly: Born Aug. 12, 1871; died June 19, 1954. "Missouri Mother of 1953," she was active in civic and church organizations.

KENNEDY, MARVIN G., Richmond: Born Jan. 24, 1881; died May 2, 1954. A retired telegraph operator. A member of the Society.

KIST, CASPER W., St. Joseph: Born June 18, 1890; died July 23, 1953. A veteran of World War I. A member of the Society.

LAND, MARION O., St. Joseph: Born Jan. 21, 1880; died Aug. 27, 1953. President of the Pioneer Sand Co. A member of the Society.

LEE, ELBERT J., JR., St. Louis: Born 1873; died June 20, 1954. A physician, superintendent of St. Louis City Hospital, 1929-1931, and state representative 1943-1945.

LIBBY, HARRY J., Shelbina: Born July 31, 1885; died July 14, 1954. Judge of the second judicial circuit since 1934.

LOEB, ISIDOR, St. Louis: Born Nov. 5, 1868; died June 5, 1954. See subhead elsewhere in this issue.

MCALISTER, ANDREW WALKER, JR., Kansas City: Born 1876; died Aug. 17, 1954. An eye specialist and former president of the Missouri State Medical Society.

McCALL, JOHN WALKER, Dallas, Tex.: Born Mar. 5, 1885; died Apr. 13, 1954. A member of the Society.

McCULLEN, EDWARD J., St. Louis: Born Sept. 13, 1876; died June 27, 1954. He was a judge on the St. Louis Court of Appeals, 1932 until his retirement in 1951.

McDANIEL, ARTHUR S., Senath: Born July 8, 1890; died June 23, 1954. He had served as state representative, 1937-1943, and was appointed state civil defense director in 1953.

McPHEETERS, COLIN A., Fulton: Born 1871; died June 26, 1954. Formerly president of the old Synodical College for Women at Fulton, and dean of Lindenwood College, he was for thirty years, 1918-1948, dean of education and psychology at Westminster College.

MAYER, FRED E., St. Louis: Born Nov. 5, 1892; died July 20, 1954. A leader in the Missouri Synod, editor and author, he had been professor of systematic theology at Concordia Seminary since 1937.

MOFFETT, FRED DUDLEY, Moberly: Born 1878 (?); died July 21, 1954. A retired newspaperman, he was formerly city editor of the *Joplin Globe* and *Excelsior Springs Daily Standard*, feature writer for the *Kansas City Star*, and owner of the *Sturgeon Leader* and *Clark Chronicle*.

MOORE, MARTIN, St. Louis: Born Jan. 30, 1866; died May 9, 1954. He was president of St. Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau, 1941-1946.

PARADISE, MRS. MARY E., Billings, Mont.: Born 1868; died Apr. 12, 1954. A member of the Society.

PHILLIPS, ALROY, St. Louis: Born Nov. 6, 1879; died June 7, 1954. A lawyer, first chairman of the Missouri Workmen's Compensation Commission, state senator, 1911-1915, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1943-1944.

NIESS, WILLIAM VICTOR, St. Louis: Born Apr. 20, 1878; died Apr. 4, 1954. A member of the Society.

REESE, H. M., Denver: Born Dec. 1, 1873; died May 10, 1954. A member of the department of physics at the University of Missouri, 1904-1944, when he was named professor-emeritus, he was the author of several books on physics.

SMITH, JAMES HARDIN, Manchester: Born 1881; died Aug. 7, 1954. Pastor of several Presbyterian churches in St. Louis for forty-six years until his retirement in 1947.

STADLER, LEWIS J., Columbia: Born July 6, 1896; died May 11, 1954. On the faculty of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri since 1919, he was appointed a professor of genetics in 1936. He was national president of Sigma Xi and was a former president of the National Genetics Society of America. An author.

STANLEY, LOUISE, Washington, D. C.: Born June 8, 1883; died July 15, 1954. First chief of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Home Economics, she formerly taught and conducted research for sixteen years at the University of Missouri. In 1940 she was the first woman to receive an LL.D. from the University of Missouri.

STUKENBROEKER, GEORGE H., St. Charles: Born July 22, 1889; died June 10, 1954. A school administrator and teacher for almost forty years, he was county superintendent of schools in St. Charles County at the time of his death. A member of the Society.

SULLIVAN, FLOYD M., Springfield: Born Mar. 1, 1895; died June 25, 1954. He was KWTO news editor and a former newspaperman in Billings and Springfield. His writings, called "Hillosophy" gained him national recognition.

SUTTON, JAMES E., Fayette: Born Oct. 19, 1885; died Aug. 21, 1954. For fifty years a teacher and school administrator, he had been superintendent of schools at Fayette since 1941.

SUGG, THOMAS J., Carrollton: Born July 31, 1880; died Apr. 10, 1954. A dentist in Carrollton for nearly fifty years. A member of the Society.

TISDEL, FREDERICK MONROE, Salt Lake City, Utah: Born Jan. 7, 1869; died June 22, 1954. Dean-emeritus of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Missouri since his retirement in 1939, he was dean from 1921 until 1939. He was the author of three books in the field of literature.

WALSH, N. S. CHOUTEAU, St. Louis: Born Nov. 25, 1887; died Mar. 26, 1950. Chairman of the board of Walsh Refractories Corporation. A member of the Society.

WHITCRAFT, MRS. P. F., St. Louis: Born July 29, 1881; died Jan. 24, 1954. A member of the Society.

WORNALL, FRANK CLAY, Kansas City: Born 1856; died June 24, 1954. A member of a historic family, he was an early real estate developer and financier in Kansas City.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

NOW WE FRAME A HOLLYWOOD PANEL WITH MARILYN MONROE

From the *Clinton Daily Advocate*, September 11, 1883.

A decorative article that may be made in various ways is shaped like the genuine George Washington hatchet; it should be seasoned white wood, and it may be covered with plush, velvet, or satin; it may be painted or embroidered upon, and it may serve as a frame for a hollywood panel.

THEY STILL DO

From the *Kansas City Daily Journal*, June 10, 1882.

The postmaster general is considering the propriety of introducing a Sunday delivery of mail in the cities. This may arouse opposition among the church people of the country as tending to secularize the Sabbath, but as the postoffices are open on that day, morning and evening, and people get their mail by applying for it, there would not seem to be a great step from that to delivery by carriers. It might be as well to let well enough alone, but this is a fast and progressive age, and people want all the favors they can get from the government.

THE SCHOLARLY BEARING IS PARTICULARLY EVIDENT NOW

From the *Kansas City Journal*, June 1, 1893.

The annual homecoming of the girls and boys "away at school" has in it much more than the announcement suggests. Parents are gratified, yet withal surprised at the changes which the year has wrought in their dear "child," who, having gone out into the world of learning... returns with a new and self possessed air... Academy and college mannerisms are the advance signs of culture. They are to be commended and prove the receptivity of the young mind... I have frequently heard young collegians accused of affectation in the concise and precise use of language, and in the scholarly bearing which is frequently misconstrued into overweening self-importance. Such criticism is as unjust as it is unkind. The student has lived for months in an intellectual atmosphere, and it is his duty to bring some of it home with him...

SPOKEN LIKE A LOYAL OZARKIAN

From the *Springfield Leader and Press*, May 5, 1954. Extracts from an article by Lucile Morris Upton.

... Well, can you beat this—I quote from the letter-to-the-editor page of the beautiful *Arizona Highways* magazine in which a writer is enthusiastic about the Grand Canyon and closes with this paragraph:

"One summer a group of us tourists were sitting on the terrace of the hotel at the North Rim at sunset, watching God give a preview of Heaven, when somebody ventured an exclamation about its grandeur. An old fellow spat a stream of tobacco juice in the canyon and remarked: 'Wall, if you want to see scenery, you ought to see the Ozarks in Missoura!' Nothing happened, everybody seeming to be waiting for the other fellow to push him into the canyon."

To which this Ozarker has only one thing to say in rebuttal—

The old guy was right—you really ought to see the Ozarks in Missouri.

WE SECOND THE MOTION, AND ORCHIDS TO THE POST-DISPATCH FOR MAKING IT

From an editorial in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, July 10, 1954.

KWK-TV, owned in part by the *Globe-Democrat*, has become the fourth television station on the air here and the second in the lower 12 channels for which all TV receiving sets are equipped. On Channel 4 it becomes a sister in competition to the *Post-Dispatch* station, KSD-TV, on Channel 5. This competition is not only inevitable but most agreeable. No one station—and probably not two or four—can give all the people of this listening area what they want in programs all the time. KWK-TV's debut will mean more freedom of choice for the public. So with 600,000 TV sets now in use here, we suggest the welcome be made unanimous.

CHARLESTON IN THE CIVIL WAR

From the *Charleston Courier*, July 18, 1862.

It is well known to the friends and patrons of the *Courier* that the regular issue of the paper was suspended last winter, in consequence of the occupation of this place by Government troops. The office was broken into, and much of the type and material destroyed, or carried away. We have had it put in as good shape as possible and our former printer, W. F. Martin, has now charge of the office... Those who wish can have it for the residue of the year for fifty cents, if it is continued for that long...

Notwithstanding the war, our town wears about the same appearance it did in days of yore. The damage done by the soldiers has mostly been repaired, and nearly all those who moved away or skedadled, have returned again... The most marked change is the absence of new buildings, formerly so common in our village...

A GREAT MISSOURI SCIENTIST

From the *Columbia Missourian*, May 20, 1954.

When Dr. Lewis J. Stadler died last week the University and the State of Missouri lost a man whose fame had spread around the world. Yet he shrunk from public recognition at home.

A native Missourian, Lewis Stadler became one of the foremost geneticists in America and the world. He received a long series of honors which culminated last year in being elected president of Sigma Xi honorary science fraternity. He was perhaps the first scientist west of the Mississippi to receive such recognition.

He was author of numerous articles and monographs, received various grants from national organizations for his research work, and was asked to be on many scientific boards.

Dr. Stadler drew more foreign students to work with him than has any other Missouri faculty member.

This retiring scientist who died in his prime at 57 did not care for local recognition and had no time for outside activities. He had two prime interests in life: his family and his work.

A great man has passed to his last reward.

THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN ELBOW ROOM IN TEXAS

From the *San Antonio Express*, April 11, 1954. Extracts from an article by Tom McGowan, sent to the Society by William T. Skelcher of San Marcos, Tex.

Texas is fixin' to claim a big slice of the Daniel Boone legend, so you-all can move over, North Carolina, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Missouri. . .

Records in the Bexar County archives. . . bear out the assertion that Daniel Boone was a Texan. . . Boone did petition for permission to enter and settle in the Spanish province of Texas, and his request was granted by the military governor of the area. Not only was it granted, but he was allotted land near Nacogdoches in Eastern Texas.

. . . Daniel Boone declared in his petition that the territory in which he was residing has been taken over by the United States. He said he did not wish to continue as a subject of the States, but preferred to become a Spanish subject.

Boone's reasons were clear. . . When the United States took over Missouri in the Louisiana Purchase, American officials refused to credit the validity of Boone's grant [of land].

It was then that the old explorer applied for entrance into Texas. So, you-all Easterners, when you speak of the old trail-blazer, please refer to him as Daniel Boone, Texan!

THEY LIKED THEIR RELIGION RIGHT OFF THE SKILLET

From the *St. Joseph Daily Herald*, May 6, 1876.

About 100 persons were present at Westminster Church last night to hear Rev. Father Reeve's lecture on the early history of St. Joseph. . . He opened the lecture by saying that he. . . was licensed to preach in Palmyra. . . in May, 1843. Dr. Bullard of St. Louis sent him up the Missouri to Liberty, Mo., and a short time after, up to Gentry County. In Gentry County he stopped with the family of an old gentleman by the name of Patton, an East Tennessean, who had moved west with a large family and settled on government land. . .

He arrived at Mr. Patton's. . . too late to give notice of service in Mt. Zion church and at the invitation of Mr. Patton he visited a school house some five miles distant where the Methodists had a society. He had just two written sermons which he put into his pocket. He declined the Methodist brother's invitation to preach but agreed to preach a sermon after the Methodist brother's with an hour's intermission.

The Methodist preached a good sermon. Then his turn came. The room was very dark and he had to stoop close to his manuscript to read it—when about half through he looked out upon the audience. He finished it and as he stepped out, brother Patton said to him: "Brother Reeve, we East Tennesseans don't like cold bread; we can eat poor bread, coarse bread, but we want it hot, sir; we want it hot..." He stayed there four or five weeks but he could neither please Mr. Patton nor the people, so he left.

OF WOMEN'S CLUBS OTHER THAN ROLLING PINS

From the *St. Joseph Gazette*, May 23, 1915.

On a cold, dreary, winter evening forty-three years ago, in a little village in the northwest corner of Missouri, known as Oregon, seven women, six of whom were neighbors, met at the home of a physician and organized the first woman's club in Missouri.

One week later, January 13, 1872, several new members joined the original seven. By-laws and a constitution were adopted, and these first officers were elected: Miss Anna McCoy, president; Mrs. A. K. Irvine, secretary; and Mrs. Mary Curry, treasurer.

It is hard for young women to realize today just what this pioneer club meant to its founders and to all of its members during these early years. Most of them were middle-aged women of limited education, whose hands and hearts were filled with the cares of homes and families. They yearned to make themselves and their community better yet they were half afraid of the sound of their own voices and of what the gossips might say.

Each Monday night they met, read their essays, listened to their music, and discussed their "domestic science" problems. Only it wasn't domestic science or home economics then. It was the best way to make soap; or, it was how to color carpet rags so they would not fade; or, the relative merits of hop yeast and salt raising.

Its first public work was to petition the school board for increased educational facilities; afterwards they gave books, bookcases, apparatus, and an organ to the school. Long before chautauquas and lecture courses were so common as at present the Women's Union decided it would like to see and hear some of the speakers of national fame. So the members began what they called a lecture fund. They brought to Oregon such people as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Phoebe Couzens, General Shields, Colonel Sanford, George B. Wendling, Henry Clay Dean, Eli Perkins and others.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton said:

"In 1875 I made my first visit to Oregon, and remember my surprise at meeting so large a circle of bright, intelligent women."

(Note: Other clubs whose memberships were composed of women had been organized prior to 1872 in Missouri. The Women's Christian Association was organized in St. Louis in 1868; the first woman-suffrage club in Missouri was organized in St. Louis in 1867, and is considered the first organization in the world having for its sole purpose the political enfranchisement of women; and the Woman's Club of St. Louis, which is considered the pioneer of woman's clubs in that city, was founded in 1872, the same year in which the Oregon club

discussed above was organized. Both the Woman's Club of St. Louis and the Oregon Club seem to have been modeled on the broad cultural lines of present-day organizations of this kind.)

EARLY DAYS IN NEW CAMBRIA

From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, April 5, 1954. Extracts from an article by Arthur Jobson.

New Cambria, Mo.—This town . . . at first was called Stockton after a contractor on the railroad. A short time later the name was changed to the present one by the Welsh residents who composed more than half the population. Some of them had emigrated from a town in Wales by the name of Cambria.

Welsh names still predominate. . . Jones, Evans, Thomas, Roberts, Hughes, Morgan, Davis, or perhaps a Howell, Lloyd, or Reese. . . The town . . . can recall once having as a resident a kinsman of Daniel Boone.

Uncle Fay Boone, as he became known in his later years, was born in southern Indiana in 1814. . . His grandfather, Squire Boone, was a brother of Daniel Boone. . . Uncle Fay began trading on the river. He would outfit at Louisville and trade in produce on the way down as far as New Orleans. . .

In 1855 Uncle Fay quit the river trade and opened a store in Kirksville. Having little success there he came to New Cambria in 1866 and started another store, dealing in drygoods, groceries, hardware, and other things needed by the early settler. A confirmed bachelor, he lived in rooms over the store. . .

He was a jovial, kindhearted man, and liked to talk of his experiences in the river trade and of his early life in Missouri. . . He had inherited a craving for outdoor life. When he could spare time from his store he usually spent it hunting and fishing on the nearby Chariton River. . . noted for its fine fishing and hunting. Besides it was a favorite place for picnics and for gathering blackberries, walnuts, and hickory nuts. . . In the spring the redbud, crabapple, and hawthorn formed a floral background.

While the early pioneers in the vicinity of New Cambria were poor . . . poverty carried no sense of ignominy. Usually they had plenty to wear, rude but comfortable homes, and plenty to eat. . . Uncle Fay liked to tell of an elaborate meal served at a political gathering a decade or so before the Civil War. The expense of this was borne by the candidate. . . The menu included prairie chicken with rice, fried catfish, barbecued deer, baked opossum, broiled squirrel, wild turkey, roasting ears, sweet potatoes, bacon, beans, cabbage, cornbread, pumpkin and apple pie, honey, apple jack, coffee, and wine made of wild grapes.

Popular in the early days. . . was mulligan stew. . . A recipe for 10 or a dozen people could be made of six squirrels, six pheasants or prairie chickens, one teacup of rice or barley, a quart of tomatoes, an equal amount of sweet corn, some turnips or potatoes, an onion, some salt, butter, or bacon grease. These were placed in an iron kettle with a gallon of branch or river water and boiled over a brushwood fire until thoroughly cooked.

Many curious superstitions prevailed among the pioneers: Wash your hands in the first snow, and they will not chap all winter. A hog's tooth worn about the neck will prevent the toothache.

GENERAL JO SHELBY AND HIS MISSOURIANS NEVER SURRENDERED

From the *San Antonio Light*, April 11, 1954. Extracts from an article sent the Society by William T. Skelcher of San Marcos, Tex.

Behind the cool shades of the Menger hotel in San Antonio 94 [89] years ago this June, was plotted one of the most colorful—and least known—military expeditions in American history.

It was to be Gen. Jo Shelby's expedition to Mexico of 1000 unsundered Confederates... determined to seek service as soldiers of fortune either under Juarez or the Emperor Maximilian. Most they were sunburned boys of Shelby's old Missouri cavalry division... two months after Appomattox... All were awaiting word from their new commander—they called Shelby "Old Jo" even though he was only 35—to saddle their horses for the big push...

There were plenty of Yankee troops in Texas by this time, 50,000 of them... under Gen. Philip Sheridan but Shelby's followers had thoughtfully provided themselves with 10 Napoleon howitzers, 40 wagonloads of Enfield rifles, sabers, Bowie knives [etc.]...

In a second floor room in the Menger... Shelby—the man whom Maj. Gen. Pleasanton... ranked as the greatest of all the south's cavalry generals... was addressing a group of leaders of the about-to-be exiles... Gen. Magruder... Gov. Pendleton Murrah of Texas, Sen. Truett Polk, Gov. Thomas C. Reynolds of Missouri, Gen. Lyon of Kentucky, Gen. Alexander Watkins Terrell of Texas, Gen. Tom Hindman..., Col. William B. Broadwell..., Gov. Henry Watkins Allen of Louisiana. They would be joined in Mexico City eventually by such men as Matthew Fontaine Maury... Gen. Sterling Price of Missouri; Gens. Dick Ewell and Jubal Early...; and Maj. John Newman Edwards... Only danger, death, and heartbreak awaited them...

Shelby, when he was ordered in May to take his troops to Shreveport and surrender... said "Surrender is a word neither my division nor I understand"... Shelby was a Kentuckian by birth, a Missourian by adoption, and a Texan by temperament. He understood his men and they understood him... Their story—and that of Jo Shelby—is told in its entirety... in *General Jo Shelby: Undefeated Rebel*... by Daniel O'Flaherty... It recounts the whirlwind progress of Shelby and his men across Texas..., their rescue of the last gold of the Confederacy at Austin from a band of looters; and their triumphant halt at San Antonio...

When the expedition crossed the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass on July 2, 1865, they sank their battle flag into the river along with Shelby's black plume which had been his trademark in war. Four colonels held the last battle flag of the Confederacy as it was weighted with stones and sunk forever... in the Rio Grande... The Southern Confederacy actually came to an end on Texas soil... It was one of Jo Shelby's distinctions that he was the last Confederate general to quit and the only Confederate general never to surrender...

WE HAVEN'T HIT THE 20,000 MARK YET BUT WE'RE COMING ALONG

From the *Cass County Democrat* (Harrisonville), December 7, 1922. An editorial by Homer J. Clark, editor of the *Democrat*.

From the State Historical Society of Missouri, comes an appeal for recruits for the Society, and it is an appeal that not merely hundreds, but thousands, of Missourians should be happy and proud to answer.

The State Historical Society, with 2,200 members, now ranks as second in membership among the 48 states of the Union. The Society is now making an especial effort to establish itself as first in the United States in the point of active membership. It should be the easiest thing in the world to put over. There is not a newspaper editor in the state, not a public official of enough consequence to deserve the name, not a member of any Literary Club worthy of the name, or a school teacher seriously attached to the profession, who should not be a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

There is nothing at all complicated about breaking into this Society; no petitions to be filled out and the result of the ballot thereon to be awaited; no initiation fee; no red tape entanglements to sever; all anybody has to do is to send a dollar to Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary, at Columbia, Mo., with the statement that enrollment is desired in the Society for a year. If you ever get in, you'll never want out, and each year, thereafter, you will gladly remit your dollar to retain your membership.

To each member of the Society is sent the quarterly magazine, *The Missouri Historical Review*, which contains articles of interest and value to everybody who takes pride in the state's political, social, economic and cultural development. During the years 1920 and 1921, the *Review* contained 1,249 pages of reading matter on Missouri and Missourians.

At Columbia, the Society has assembled a historical library of 145,679 volumes, including more than 11,000 volumes of Missouri newspapers, dating from 1819 to the present. Any citizen in the state has access to this library at will, and, for those who are unable to make direct use of the library, and who desire information on state history, the Society cheerfully furnishes the data. Its correspondence now amounts to 10,000 letters a year.

There is no real good reason why the Society should not have a membership of 20,000 or 25,000 in the state. There is no good reason why it shouldn't have a membership of 200 or 300 in Cass County, instead of the 20 or 30 it does have. If there are any of our Cass County friends who wish to join, and are too timid, too bashful, or too lazy to send their dollars and requests in to Mr. Shoemaker, if they will bring their dollars to the *Cass County Democrat* office, we shall be glad to give them receipts and will forward their fees to the State Historical Society. Now don't all you Literary Clubs in Harrisonville try to stampede the office force with your subscriptions.

[Editor's note: Editor Clark's enthusiasm must have done some good for the Society now has 7,110 members and has been first in membership, continuously, in the United States since 1937. Cass County now has 34 members of the Society.]

MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

- American Adventure*: "Story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition," by Robert H. Fletcher.
- Bulletin Missouri Historical Society*, July: "The Burr-Wilkinson Intrigue in St. Louis," by Clarence E. Carter; "Financial Records 'Expedition to the Pacific Ocean,'" by Grace Lewis; "William Clark's Part in the Preparation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition," by John Louis Loos.
- Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly*, April: "The Relations of the Missouri Synod with the Buffalo Synod up to 1866," by Roy A. Suellflow.
- Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, May: "Poplar Bluff (Poplar Bluff, Mo.) [chapter]"
- The Emporia State Research Studies*, June: "A History of the Kansas Central Railway, 1871-1935," by Harold Crimmins.
- Harper's Magazine*, July: "Proud Kate, the Aristocratic Mule," by Thad Snow; "Let's Look at the Record: An Open Letter to His Countrymen," by Mark Twain.
- History News*, July: "Honor for Missouri's Floyd C. Shoemaker."
- Hobbies*, April: "Mark Twain and Eugene Field," by Cyril Clemens.
- The Journal of Southern History*, May: "Race and Class Conflict on Missouri's Cotton Frontier," by Irvin G. Wyllie; *ibid.*, August: "The G. A. R. in Missouri, 1866-1870," by James N. Primm.
- Lincoln-Mercury Times*, July-August: "Maryville, My Maryville," By Homer Croy.
- The Magazine of Albermarle County History*, 1953: "Men of Albermarle and the Louisiana Purchase [James Monroe and Meriwether Lewis]," by Lester J. Cappon.
- Midwest Folklore*, Summer: "The Names of Ozark Fiddle Tunes," by Vance Randolph.
- Missouri Press News*, July: "Shoemaker Is Man of Varied Talents."
- [St. Joseph] *Museum Graphic*, Spring: "Old Saint Jo," by Bartlett Boder; "Who Was Little Boy Blue?" by Bartlett Boder; "Mr. William L. Goetz, 1867-1953," by Roy E. Coy.
- The Ozarchaeologist*, June: "An Introduction to the Geologic History of Missouri," by Thomas R. Beveridge.
- The Ozarks Mountaineer*, June: "The Archaic Tradition along Prehistoric White River," by Marvin E. Tong, Jr.
- The Westerners Brand Book*, Chicago, March: "The Return of Jesse James—or Did He?"
- The Westerners Brand Book* New York Posse, Spring: "Did Jesse James and Billy the Kid Meet?" by Homer Croy.

JOSEPH PULITZER

Joseph Pulitzer, editor and publisher of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and a trustee of the State Historical Society of Missouri from 1940 to November 28, 1952, has been making a significant addition to the Society's microfilm newspaper collection for a number of years. Beginning with January 2, 1943, he has sent the Society positive microfilm copies of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* amounting to 182,403 pages and he is continuing to send microfilm copies of current issues at the rate of approximately 24,000 pages a year.



Joseph Pulitzer

Mr. Pulitzer was the first editor of the State to express his appreciation in concrete form of the policy adopted by the Society in 1937 of preserving by the microfilm process precious old newspapers of the State which were deteriorating. This was the forerunner of the policy adopted by the Society in 1945 and 1951 of filming all of the current Missouri weeklies and dailies received.

Even though microfilming can be done at a fraction of the cost of photostatic reproduction, the positive microfilm of the *Post-Dispatch* for the eleven year period alone, 1943-1953, would have cost the Society \$1459. In addition, Mr. Pulitzer has offered the free use of the negative film at any time it is needed which is another saving to the Society.

Mr. Pulitzer's appreciation of the role which the Society is playing in the preservation of Missouri newspapers is also witnessed by his having microfilmed his own entire file of the *Post-Dispatch*. The free use of these negatives was also offered to the Society so 258,368 pages of the forty-six years of the *Post-Dispatch* from 1874 through 1919 were reproduced on positive film.



**Benjamin Logan Saving Harrison
from Being Scalped**

On the morning of May 20, 1777, as the women of Logan's fort in Lincoln County, Ky., were outside the fort milking their cows, a force of 100 Indians, probably Shawnee, attacked the three men who were acting as a guard. One was killed, another mortally wounded, and a third, Burr Harrison, was disabled so badly that he could not make his escape. His struggles and the pleas of his frantic wife in the fort made Capt. Benjamin Logan call for volunteers among the twelve remaining men in the fort to effect Harrison's rescue. At first none offered. Then John Martin consented to accompany the fearless Logan but he turned back right outside the gate and Logan was left alone. Undaunted, he dashed out to Harrison, threw him on his shoulders, and amidst a shower of rifle balls, made a safe retreat to the fort. Logan had a giant physique and was renowned throughout the West for his feats of strength and courage. He was probably the most influential and trusted of the Kentucky leaders in the Revolution.

This colored lithograph is the third of a series entitled "Heroic Deeds of Former Times" by the German artist, G. W. Fasel. The first of the series appeared on the back cover of the April *Review* and the second on the July *Review*. Others of equal interest will be reproduced in ensuing issues.

